

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 336.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1887.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.
WHARTON BARKER, President.
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	195
EDITORIALS:	
Reduction of the Surplus Revenue,	198
Mr. Morrison and the Free Trade League,	199
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
The Second Corps,	200
Early Families of Pennsylvania,	200
Dr. Mitchell's Address,	201
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Art Revolt in London,	201
REVIEWS:	
Labberton's New Historical Atlas,	202
"The Beginnings of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States, from 1817 to 1832,"	202
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	203
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	203
ART NOTES,	204
SCIENCE NOTES,	204
THE PRESENT CRISIS OF PROTECTION,	205

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must
notify us when they wish to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished
on application.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during
the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., should be drawn to
order of HOWARD M. JENKINS, TREASURER.

*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN,
Box 924, Philadelphia."

Jno. Parker Jr. & Co.,

20 SOUTH EIGHTH ST. (NEAR CHESTNUT.)

LADIES' SHOES.

Fine and Medium Grades Ready-Made
or to Measure.

OUR CUSTOM WORK
is all of the best material and HAND-SEWED.

No. 20 S. EIGHTH STREET, PHILADA.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these
languages sufficiently for every-day and business con-
versation, by Dr. RICH. S. ROSENTHAL'S celebrated
MEISTERSCHAFT SYSTEM. Terms, \$5.00 for
books of each language, with privilege of answers to all
questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy
Part 1., 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers.
MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS

The Emancipation of Massachusetts.

By Brooks Adams. Crown 8vo, \$1.50.

Mr. Brooks Adams is convinced that certain im-
portant aims of the early settlers of Massachusetts have
been hitherto very inadequately stated. In this book
he attempts to point out these, and to show the steps
by which Massachusetts was emancipated from the
ecclesiastical and political narrowness, bigotry, and
intolerance, which he claims dominated the colony
down to the Revolution. His book is vigorously written
and challenges careful study.

The Golden Justice.

A Novel. By William Henry Bishop, author of "The
House of a Merchant Prince," "Detmold," etc.
16mo, \$1.25.

This is unquestionably the most striking novel Mr.
Bishop has yet written. While appearing serially in
the *Atlantic Monthly* it attracted marked attention by its
plot, (which has been pronounced worthy of Haw-
thorne), its dramatic incidents, its fine discrimination
of character, and its excellent narrative style.

The Pioneer Quakers.

By R. P. Hallowell, author of "The Quaker Invasion
of Massachusetts." 16mo, \$1.00.

This work consists of a brief statement of the prin-
ciples and the testimonies of the early Quakers a
condensed review of their devoted championship of
religious liberty in the Massachusetts colonies, and
some observations on their relations to the Indians.
The author's purpose is to indicate the true place held
by the early Quakers in the history of the world's
progress towards freedom, as contrasted with the popu-
lar theory advanced by prominent historians and
essayists, that they were merely religious "cranks."

*For sale by all Booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid,
on receipt of price by the Publishers.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

SEED WAREHOUSES.



21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Del-
aware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

FOUNDED 1784.

EVERYTHING of the best for the Farm, Garden or
Country Seat. Over 1500 acres under cultivation
growing Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural
Register and Almanac for 1885, with catalogue of seeds
and directions for culture, in English and German
free to all applicants.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.

If you are in want of
Garden, send 10 cts.
can be deducted from
JAMES VICK, SEEDS
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TRUST COMPANIES.

—THE—

INVESTMENT COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

310 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000, full-paid.

Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, drawing on Baring
Bros. & Co., London, also on Paris and Berlin. Con-
ducts a general Banking business.

Acts as Financial Agent in the negotiating, funding
and marketing of Corporate Securities. Deals in
Bonds, Corporation, Railroad, State, Municipal, etc.
Executes orders on commission in Bonds, Stocks, etc.
Collects interest and dividends. Receives money on
deposit, allowing interest. As desirable investments
offer, will issue its Debenture Bonds, secured by its
capital and assets.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, President.
WHARTON BARKER, Vice President.
HENRY M. HOYT, Jr., Treasurer.
ETHELBERT WATTS, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WILLIAM BROCKIE, WHARTON BARKER,
GEORGE S. PEPPER, HENRY C. GIBSON,
MORTON MCMICHAEL, T. WISTAR BROWN,
WILLIAM POTTER.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF STOCKHOLDERS:

George M. Troutman, John Wanamaker,
Gustavus English, Henry E. Smith,
Isaac H. Clothier, Charles B. Wright,
William Pepper, M. D., Henry Lewis,
Thomas Dolan, Craigie Lippincott,
John G. Reading, Hamilton Disston,
Joseph E. Gillingham, Clayton French,
Francis Rawle.

The Provident

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1865. Charter perpetual.
Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$19,472,860.02.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RE-
CEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand,
for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law
to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE,
GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER,
AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its
capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.
ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE
KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the
Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully
collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.
ASA S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Sam'l R. Shipley, Israel Morris,
T. Wistar Brown, Chas. Hartshorne,
Richard Cadbury, Wm. Gummere,
Henry Haines, Frederic Collins,
Joshua H. Morris, Philip C. Garrett,
Richard Wood, James V. Watson,
William Hacker, J. M. Albertson,
Asa S. Wing.

DRY GOODS.

Darlington, Runk & Co. MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS.
General Dry Goods for Ladies' Wear.

AND HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

1126 CHESTNUT STREET 1128
PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST VALUE. THE LOWEST PRICE.

Kunkel & Griffiths,

(Successors to Waldo M. Claffin.)

MAKERS OF SHOES AS SUGGESTED BY PROF. MEYER,

Nos. 11 AND 13 NORTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURERS.

Pennsylvania Steel Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL RAILS,

RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND SWITCHES.

BILLETS, SLABS AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

WORKS AT STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA

OFFICE, 208 S. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

The American Fire INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office in Company's Building,

308 & 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, . . . \$500,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance and
all other claims, . . . 1,070,003 99
Surplus over all liabilities, . . 528,957 89

TOTAL ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1886,
\$2,220,371.13.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM W. PAUL,
JOHN WELSH, P. S. HUTCHINSON,
JOHN T. LEWIS, ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
ISRAEL MORRIS, CHAS. P. PEROT,
JOS. E. GILLINGHAM.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, *President.*
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, *Secretary.*
RICHARD MARIS, *Assistant Secretary.*

English Edition.

Scottish Review. Under an arrangement with the English publisher, this Company assumes exclusive control of the American issue.

Terms: \$3.00 a Year; Single Numbers, 90 Cents.

Edinburgh Review. We take great pleasure in announcing that we shall continue the issue in America of these two British Quarterlies, and offer special terms with the Scottish Review.

Terms: \$3.00 each; or \$5.50 for the two.

Edinburgh or Quarterly Review with Scottish Review, \$4 50

Edinburgh and Quarterly Review with Scottish Review, 7 50

Westminster Review. Many of the most advanced of modern theories in theology have in its pages received their first authoritative support. Its "INDEPENDENT SECTION," contains articles advocating views at variance with those of its editors.

Blackwood's Magazine.

Is the leading and most popular monthly of Great Britain. The tone of its articles, is unexceptionable, rendering it most desirable for the Home Circle.

All of above, \$3.00 each; any two \$5.50; any three \$8.00 any four \$10.50; all five \$13.00.

— MONTHLY REVIEWS. —

Nineteenth Century. No other journal numbers among its contributors so many brilliant thinkers. The most important changes in the thought of the times are submitted to searching criticism.

Contemporary Review. The contributions, by eminent writers, give it a unique position among other Journals, presenting an epitome of all that best deserves attention in the world of thought and action.

Fortnightly Review. Its Editors and Contributors have been noted as leaders of progress, and have formed a school of advanced thinkers.

Each \$4.50; any two \$8.50; all three \$12.00.

All printed line for line, page for page, with English Editions.

— AN AMERICAN MONTHLY. —

Shakespeariana. While aiming to furnish a medium for the interchange of views among scholars, and to afford the student the fullest information relative to Shakespeare's art, life and writings, it is specially designed to extend the influence of Shakespeare as a popular educator.

\$1.50 a year; 15 cents per Number.

LEONARD SCOTT PUBLICATION COMPANY,

1104 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

SAM'L P. FERRER, Treas.

Remington Standard Type-Writer.

WHY EXPEND TWICE THE NECESSARY TIME AND ENERGY IN WRITING?

Used and endorsed by leading professional and business men the world over.

Enables one to write two or three times as fast as with the pen.

IS AN AID TO COMPOSITION.

64 Page Pamphlet Mailed Free.

Correspondence Solicited



WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, SOLE AGENTS,

715 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 336.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY JANUARY 15, 1887.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE observance of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans by the Democratic admirers of General Jackson, was focused in Boston, Columbus and Philadelphia this year; but none of the celebrations can be pronounced a signal success. They did not evoke the services of the ablest speakers of the party, nor did they awaken much interest in the public at large. There is no doubt that General Jackson was a man of very great ability, which he displayed chiefly in antagonizing that class which now is most active in commemorating his greatness—the professional politicians. He was a President who broke through all intermediaries, and addressed himself directly to the people, to the disgust and indignation of the Thurmans and Cadwaladers of his own time. And the spectacle of a political character fighting his own battles single-handed against such odds roused the sympathy and enlisted the support of the average American, who dearly loves a man who has the true grit. And of grit—Scotch-Irish grit of the finest granite quality—Jackson had abundance. It was this that made him so popular, which reflected him in 1832 in spite of the opposition of everybody in politics except Benton, and which enabled him to elevate to the presidency as his successor one of the smallest men that ever rattled round in the presidential chair.

But all these qualities do not entitle the man to an annual commemoration, in the absence of any permanent achievement for the welfare of the country. Nothing but a debased Civil Service remains to perpetuate his memory. Before 1860 it was possible to speak of him as the man who stamped out the nullification movement; but events only showed that his final truckling to South Carolina gave that tendency a fresh lease of life. His fiscal policy was a blunder, whose evil fruits remain to us in the Sub-Treasury folly. On the Tariff he see-sawed according to the political weather. And his one bright and original idea, the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, has not obtained the acceptance it deserved, and probably would now be hooted at by every Democrat who "crooked his hough under the mahogany" at the Boston, Columbus and Philadelphia dinners.

FOR a long time past it has been felt that the Navy Department of the government had an organization which diminished its efficiency by unduly distributing responsibility. Indeed this was felt in 1861-64 very keenly, and did much to render that arm of the service inferior to the army in the suppression of the rebellion. And the whole achievement of the Department as exhibited in the condition and quality of such ships of war as we have, and the small return received for great outlays, is enough to justify the belief that the system was a bad one. It was organized in 1842, and has not been changed since, with all the changes that have taken place in the methods and appliances of naval warfare. Several of the recent Secretaries of the Navy have desired a reorganization, and Mr. Whitney has moved in the same direction, but in a high and imperious fashion which has created some prejudice against his plans. His proposals for this purpose have been so seriously modified for the worse by the House Committee, that it is doubtful whether there would not be less unity and efficiency under the new arrangement than under the present one. This has encouraged the opposition to the bill, which is led by Mr. Goff of West Virginia, an ex-Secretary of the Navy, while the measure is very ably supported by several Republicans. But why not give a fair trial to the plan prepared by gentlemen familiar with the Department, and approved by the Secretary? What Committee of the House is competent to prepare a better plan?

In the Senate the Cullom-Reagan bill has been debated with great ability, especially by the representatives of the railroad in-

terest. Senator Stanford of California, himself a railroad king, was heard with as much interest as his inadequate voice allowed; and Mr. Platt spoke on the same side, attacking the provision against pooling with especial force. There can be no doubt that pooling is an abatement of that reckless competition for one class of freights, which is the excuse for unfair and oppressive charges on freights of quite another class, and that to prohibit the practice is to increase rather than diminish the burdens borne by the public. It is excessive charges for short hauls, and rebates to large customers, which do the most harm. Pooling has a bad look, but if the Senators will read the testimony of Mr. Joseph T. Harris of the Lehigh Navigation Company, they will see the look is the worst thing about it. It has not interfered with the steady increase in the quantity of anthracite coal which is mined, nor the equally steady fall in the price got by the miners and the railroads. It merely has prevented a sort of headlong competition between the railroads, which must be ruinous to them, and helpful in the long run to nobody else. His own company, which has a steady market for all the coal it can take to the iron works in the Lehigh Valley, gets 15 cents a ton profit, and this he believes to be a steadier and a higher profit than is made by any other company. And much the same is true of pools to control rates on hauls to "competitive points." These are simply arrangements to lighten the taxes on short hauls, which are so oppressive to the people at large.

The conference report on the bill must be adopted or rejected as a whole. Yet Mr. McPherson proposes an amendment to the section which forbids pooling: "Provided, however, that if, after full investigation, the Commission, or a majority thereof, are of opinion that the interests of both shippers and carriers will be best promoted by an equitable division of the Tariff, or of the proceeds thereof, between the carriers, the provisions of this section may not be enforced prior to January 1, 1888, and it shall be the duty of the Commission to report their action, with the reasons thereof, to Congress in December next." Should the Senate entertain this, it would send the bill back to the Committee of Conference. But this delay would be better than to pass the bill as it stands.

WHILE the railroad men in the Senate do not offer amendments to the clauses against rebates and disproportionate charges for short hauls, they do complain of these very bitterly. These clauses are aimed at abuses which have become so ingrained into the transportation business, that they are regarded as a sort of law of nature. The railroad man naturally thinks of his road as a piece of private property, which he is to manage with an eye simply to the dividends. He forgets that his road owes its existence to the sovereign power of the State, and was created at great inconvenience and hardship to individuals, in order that the public might be benefited. It is just for this reason that it is not to be allowed to follow those commercial practices as to reduced charges for large transactions which are legitimate enough in other lines of trade. He is not required to carry small quantities or for short hauls, without making a fair charge for the exact amount of increased trouble he has to take. But beyond this he cannot go one step without doing an injustice which it is the duty of the state to remedy. Let the friends of this bill make it an effective remedy for these two abuses, as far as the national authority can reach, and they will have earned the gratitude of the country. But they will only risk its success by loading it with such questionable provisions as that against pooling.

The New York *Tribune* argues that as more than six-sevenths of the freight carried by the New York Central is way freight, and less than a seventh is through freight, it cannot be that the railroads sacrifice the greater to the lesser interests. But the six-

sevenths consists of freight the road is sure to get, whatever its charges. The last seventh is what it must get by competition with other roads. And as a matter of fact every railroad in America squeezes the six-sevenths to the utmost of endurance, in order to add that one-seventh, which otherwise will be taken by other roads. Take for instance the anthracite coal-trade with New England and with Philadelphia. To meet the competition of railroads which are trying for the New England trade, the people of Philadelphia pay fifty-one cents a ton for their coal more than is charged for coal sent outside the capes of the Delaware. This was brought out in the testimony of Mr. John H. Jones, the statistician of the anthracite coal trade, in his testimony in the state's suit against the pooling lines. When the inference from his figures was pointed out, he replied, "We do not admit that." But it is admitted privately by railroad men, and defended on the ground that it is just this extra charge which enables them to send coal to New England.

THE House has passed several of the minor appropriation bills, and has others in a shape ready for passage. This is a surprising degree of virtue in even an expiring Congress. But there is no sign that it is ready to deal vigorously with any of the great problems which lie outside the routine of voting appropriations, unless it be Mr. Edmund's bill to reinforce the laws against polygamy. Of Mr. Morrison's attitude towards the question of revenue reduction, and the advice the Free Trade League has given him, we have spoken elsewhere. Mr. Randall has his plan for the reduction of the revenue by enlarging the free list in the Tariff law; and abolishing the internal revenue duties, while he leaves the sugar duties untouched. There is a savor of demagoguery about the proposal which is quite in keeping with Mr. Randall's record. Why, for instance, does he want salt put on the free list. Salt is vastly cheaper in this country than it was under Free Trade. It is one of the articles on which Protection has operated with the best results. It is an article of prime necessity—as much a munition of war in its way as gunpowder in its way. So the country found in 1812-15, and so the South discovered in 1861-5. We dare not allow ourselves to become dependent upon other countries for our supply, and the only effect of repealing the duty would be to give the English salt-makers a chance to put an end to the competition of Syracuse and other centres, and then put prices up to the rates which prevailed before the war. We can say from personal observation that in 1857-60, salt sold for five times as much in this country as it did in the British Islands. Under Protection its cost has ceased to be a considerable item in the maintenance of a household.

The clue to Mr. Randall's tariff reduction is that with the Democratic Protectionists generally the tariff is "a local question," as General Hancock once said with more wit than he then got credit for. There are no salt-makers in Mr. Randall's constituency; they are up in Republican New York, while we have salt-importers in Philadelphia. And sugar is the product of a Democratic State, from which some of Mr. Randall's immediate supporters come. So Mr. Randall wants free salt and taxed sugar.

MR. HISCOCK's bill is the best that has been put forward on the Republican side for the reduction of the Tariff; yet it is far from satisfactory. It proposes a simple repeal of the sugar duties, without attempting to effect anything for our commerce with the sugar-producing countries. But it takes warning by the way in which our repeal of the duties on tea and coffee were used, and excludes from the repeal sugars on which an export tax is levied by the country which produces them. It compensates the home producers of sugar by a graded bounty, and it offers a bounty of two dollars a ton on home-made sorghum, beet, and corn sugars. It also repeals the internal revenue duties on tobacco and on alcohol used in the arts. Mr. Kelley makes a proposition which is far less in harmony with the general feeling of the Republican party. This leaves the sugar duties untouched, and repeals the

internal revenue duties in a lump, while proposing some very desirable changes in the Tariff by way of the increase of duties. It is quite impossible that either half the plan should secure a hearing in Congress, and it is unfortunate that the veteran Protectionist felt constrained to divide the party by this kind of a proposal. We still hope that he will see his way to vote for a measure of reduction somewhat like Mr. Hiscock's.

THE Senatorial contests are still lively in several States. In New Jersey, the Republicans, with the transient aid of two Labor members and three displeased Democrats, have made some apparent gain of ground, but it is doubtful whether it will help them in the election of a Senator. Pending the issue, however, whether the House will deal fairly with two contests of seats, the Senate declines to organize, and it appears among the possibilities that there will be no election of Senator at all.

In New York, the triangular contest between Messrs. Miller, Morton, and Hiscock is still undecided. Mr. Miller has the lead, and seems likely to win: if he should not, Mr. Hiscock will probably be his successor. Caucuses were appointed for Thursday in several States, the result of which we cannot wait for, this week. In Connecticut, however, Mr. Hawley is unopposed, and in Massachusetts, where, indeed, the caucus is to be only a "conference," it seems possible that Governor Robinson may be chosen, after all, instead of either Senator Dawes or Mr. Long.

THE struggle in Indiana deserves more particular notice. The Democratic policy there has continued to be revolutionary and scandalous. The Lieutenant-Governor elect, Mr. Robertson, has been refused by the Senate majority the performance of the official functions provided for him by the Constitution, and the effort to keep him out of his place, and to control arbitrarily the action of the Senate has been grossly unfair and indecent. Meantime, the Republicans have pursued the policy of quietly insisting upon their rights, and taking every proper step to secure and maintain it, and we have increased confidence that the outcome of the contest will be the triumphant return of Senator Harrison. His leadership throughout the struggle is cool and steady and he is not the man to permit himself to be put in the wrong by a dishonorable or reckless step.

MICHIGAN sends to the United States Senate in place of Mr. Conger, a gentleman who is described as a stout, good-humored, story-telling millionaire, Mr. Francis B. Stockbridge. He has been chosen to a seat in the most important legislative assembly of the world. He may have finer qualities and more public merits than these; but certainly the Republican delegation in Congress has not been strengthened by the change. Not that we in Pennsylvania have any right to throw stones at Michigan.

In California the election of Mr. Hearst seems to be secure. The means employed, according to the reports of the newspapers of both parties, was bribery on a large scale. But as the Senate has ruled that the purchase of votes in a party caucus does not vitiate an election, we suppose that Mr. Hearst will get his seat, and that Senators of brains and ability will give place everywhere to men rich enough to buy up party caucuses. When we get that well ascertained, the American people will probably make short work with the Senate of the United States.

THE lower branch of the North Carolina Legislature has been organized by the progressive element—Republicans and Independent Democrats. The Democratic party in the State has been divided on education and the Tariff. The leader of the Independents has presented a series of resolutions calling upon the Congressional delegation of the State to labor for the passage of the Blair bill, and to reduce the revenue by repealing the Internal Revenue taxes rather than the duties on imports. The resolutions proceed:

"We feel that we can confidently assure the Democratic majority in the Federal House of Representatives that, if they have determined to smother

the Blair bill and to turn a deaf ear to all appeals for the abolition of the Internal Revenue taxes, that party may as well abandon at once hope of securing the electoral vote of North Carolina. As between the two propositions—the repeal of the Internal Revenue system and the reduction of the Tariff—we unhesitatingly prefer the former; the more especially as unprecedented amounts of Northern capital are just now finding profitable investments in the mines and manufactures of North Carolina and in the neighboring States of Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. . . . We believe that our people have too much intelligence to clamor importunately for Free Trade at the very time when they begin to feel the first benefits of the Tariff.”

While we do not agree with the proposal to take the tax off apple-jack and leave the duty on sugar, we welcome these resolutions as a sign of the times. They indicate just the line of cleavage on which the solid South is going to break up. And they are the more notable as North Carolina in 1836 expressed through her legislature her hearty approval of the distribution of the surplus, on the ground that that was the only way in which she could be benefited by the existence of a Protective Tariff. Times are changed since then.

THE judiciary of Connecticut decided last summer that boycotting was an actionable conspiracy. Judge Pickett, of New Haven city court, now rules that “blacklisting” of workmen by employers is on exactly the same footing, and he has fined the Superintendent of two railroads for practising it. There was no direct and positive evidence of the use of a “black list” in this case, but it was inferred from the conduct of the two superintendents, and the judge held that this was sufficient evidence. Judge Pickett said he was clearly of the opinion that a conspiracy designed to hinder any man from putting his labor on the markets, when, where, and for such compensation as he may agree for, is equally criminal with any conspiracy designed to hinder the sale of merchandise of any producer or dealer, and is more disastrous in effect than any other form of conspiracy except that to take life. To convict of such conspiracy circumstantial evidence is competent and may be conclusive. Of course the case was appealed, but we do not see that any other conclusion can be reached without setting aside the common law doctrine of conspiracy, as it has been set aside by statute in the United Kingdom and in Pennsylvania. That result would please the laboring man just as much as a confirmation of the judge’s upright decision. And perhaps a few experiences of how that doctrine of conspiracy may be worked from the other end, will make employers quite ready to welcome its repeal.

THE State of Virginia continues her resistance to the decision of the national Supreme Court, that the coupons of the State’s bonds are to be received in payment of taxes. The highest officials of the State are organized as a commission to indemnify the tax collectors for losses they may sustain in refusing to accept the coupons. The object is to fight the national judiciary at every step, and already the State has been mulcted in large sums through her adoption of this policy. The bondholders are about to take the further step of having this board of officials restrained by order of the United States Circuit Court from making any further payments to recalcitrant tax collectors. This will make the issue between state sovereignty and national authority more direct, and will precipitate a sharp collision if they refuse to obey. *The Whig* advises them to begin by refusing to appear before the court at Alexandria, to which they have been summoned.

THE death of Mr. John Roach from cancer of the mouth furnishes yet another warning to this generation of excessive smokers. That Mr. Roach was very unfairly treated by the Secretary of the Navy, we strongly believe; but we must decline to regard either his death or his previous failure as the necessary result of that injustice. He was an example of what a man may do by economy and perseverance, without any special advantage to start with. His success shows that there is nothing to prevent any workingman of decided administrative ability from rising to wealth

and public influence. But his affairs had fallen into a shaky condition before the change of administration had subjected the terms of his contracts with the government to the scrutiny of his political enemies; and the *Dolphin* matter was only the last blow to a man already stricken with both disease and financial embarrassment.

WILL Dr. McGlynn go to Rome or not? His refusal to do so will place him in an attitude of direct resistance to his ecclesiastical superiors on both sides of the ocean, and must result in his severance from the church. His refusal is already reported upon uncertain grounds, and is foreshadowed by the way in which he has treated Archbishop Corrigan for some time past, and by the onslaught on the Roman Catholic hierarchy in which his close friend Mr. Henry George has been indulging. Should he decide to accept excommunication rather than obey his canonical superiors, he will find himself in rather an isolated position. If he has any leanings toward Protestantism, these are quite unknown to the public; and certainly no Protestant body worth his joining will extend a hearty welcome to a priest who has been driven from his own church for such a reason. Perhaps he and Mr. George would do well to start a new sect of their own, with a new set of commandments and a revised version of the creed.

THE report of . S. Draper, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in New York State, exhibits some curious results. The first is that the average of attendance has decreased since the compulsory education law was enacted, by ten per cent. In 1870 there were 59 per cent. of all the children of the State in attendance; the law was passed in 1874, and now there are but 59 per cent. on the school rolls. Perhaps the friends of educational reform will make the discovery that schools are not made more attractive by the attachment of a penalty to the disuse of them. A little more pains to make the school itself attractive, and to fix its course of studies more closely to the need that parents and children really feel, would be a better means to raise the average of attendance.

Mr. Draper reports that from 3000 to 4000 of the 31,325 teachers employed by the State drop out every year, and betake themselves to some other employment. As the average salary paid is about \$300 a year, this result is not to be wondered at. So long as school teachers earn less than half what is paid to a skilled mechanic, the profession of teaching will be regarded as a makeshift to be adopted only until something better turns up. Mr. Atkinson tells us that the wages of our mechanics have risen from \$468 in 1860 to \$720 in 1886. And the salary of the school-teacher in a great, wealthy and intelligent commonwealth stands still at \$300 or less. Nor is New York alone in the meagreness with which it rewards this highly responsible class of its servants. Probably Pennsylvania and certainly Philadelphia would be found to surpass it in meanness.

THERE is more attention at present to the problem of industrial education in New York city, than in any other part of the country. This is due partly to the existence of an Industrial Education Association, of which Miss J. P. Cattell, formerly of our Women’s Christian Association, is the Secretary. In an address delivered under the auspices of the Association, President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, expressed the strongest sympathy with its objects, but thought the progress of the movement must depend for the present upon private enterprise and benefactors. He thought it was too soon to expect its adoption into the Public School system. But why not adopt it at once in the schools which are situated in the lower and poorer districts of the city? It is just the children who attend these schools who would derive the most direct benefit in their subsequent life from this method of training. It is they whose general deficiency in merely intellectual interests would be the most helped by giving their hands a chance to work with their heads. And it also is they whose opportunities of learning the honest use of their hands are the scantiest. The sons of richer parents generally own a tool-

box or something of the kind, and learn how to use some kind of tools, while the poor boy has nothing but a knife. The experiment would be well worth making, and time could be found for it by expelling from our schools that very objectionable form of industrial education which now prevails there,—the study of commercial arithmetic.

THE State of Massachusetts has sold the Hoosac Tunnel for a large sum in cash, and a large stock interest in the company which is to control it. The tunnel was the work of twenty-two years, and is over four miles in length. The decision to sell shows that the new school of economists, which would keep as many irons in the public fire as possible, is less influential in Massachusetts than in Philadelphia.

THE Philadelphia Republicans, Wednesday, made the formal nomination of Mr. Edwin H. Fitler as mayor, and no doubt is entertained in any quarter of his election next month. They also renominated the present City Solicitor, Mr. Warwick, and named for Receiver of Taxes Councilman Henry Clay. As to this last named place, there has been a disposition among some citizens to insist upon the renomination of Mr. Hunter, the present Receiver, but it is not probable that this will exercise a serious influence on the result. Mr. Clay is a very competent man for the position.

THE Canadian ministry has resolved on a dissolution of Parliament and a general election. As the Conservatives have been defeated in both Ontario and the seaboard provinces, this may be supposed to indicate that the Liberals or Grits will come into office under the leadership of Mr. Blake, ousting Sir John Macdonald. But *The Week* (Toronto) agrees with us in thinking it possible that provincial defeats may not involve national defeat of the Tories. "Experience proves that the vote of Ontario may go one way in a Provincial, and the other in a Dominion election. It would not be very surprising were Sir John Macdonald, a few months hence, to sweep the Province as triumphantly as his enemy sweeps it now, if he only can offer the people something they really want. The gerrymander in the Dominion election would be on the other side." In fact provincial questions are more distinct from national in the politics of Canada than with us, especially as their national Senate is not elected by the provincial legislatures.

THE announcement of the completion of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, filling Lord Randolph Churchill's place with Mr. Goschen, and occupying Lord Iddesleigh's place himself,—was quickly followed by a distressing catastrophe, in the sudden death of Lord Iddesleigh, who fell dead at the very threshold of the premier's official rooms. The displaced Foreign Secretary had both resisted and resented being set aside, and a painful feeling that the shock caused his death is certain to be widely spread, adding further embarrassment to the present government.

The one security for the Tories continues to be the divisions among the Liberals. The attempts are still making to patch up a peace with Mr. Chamberlain's wing of the Unionists; but it would do no more than introduce fresh complications if it succeeded. Mr. Chamberlain can come in only on the understanding that the Home Rule question is to be laid aside until after the next general election. To that the Irish members will agree on condition that a dissolution is to be forced by the reunited party; and a speedy dissolution would be the ruin of such Unionists as had made this sort of bargain. They would have no chance of retaining their seats, for the Liberals could not support candidates who differed from the party on the cardinal question of its policy, and the Tories could not support members who had united with Mr. Gladstone to put them in the minority. The true policy is to let Mr. Chamberlain alone, and wait for some opportunity to force a dissolution on an issue on which he could not support the Tories without committing political suicide.

THERE is a chance of a compromise on the question of the succession to the Bulgarian principality. A neutral candidate has

been found in the Duke of Leuchtenberg, whom Austria and England are thought not unlikely to accept, and to whom the Czar cannot object. He is a Russian "royal highness," being a grandson of the Czar Nicholas by his daughter the Grand-Duchess Marie. He lives in St. Petersburg, and would be preferable to Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia only as a man of higher rank.

THE REDUCTION OF THE EXCESS REVENUE.

AT last the great questions of national finance have the floor. The problem of their adjustment, difficult and embarrassing as it may be, will no longer be put aside. Something must be done.

It is the menace of the excess revenue which, long anticipated, has now drawn near. The one hundred millions of dollars per annum, for which, after the cancellation of the amount of three per cents., no assignment of use has been made, must be dealt with. Under the stress of the exigency, the public mind is awakening to what long since men of foresight felt bound to consider and provide for, but which has been left unsettled until now, when it cannot be further postponed.

It would have been better,—it would still be better,—as we believe, if this great question had been treated in the greatest way, by making the excess of national strength relieve the burdens of State and local taxation. The common-sense of the situation suggests this, and the precedent of half a century ago endorses it. In after time, men will wonder how the American people, heavily taxing themselves upon lands and personality for local and state uses, threw away even in part the national revenue from whiskey and tobacco, rather than let the one help the other. But we recognize that for the present the most that can be done in this direction is the passage of the Education bill; that reaches the public sense, and effects in part the great and worthy object of a surplus distribution. It is but a fragment of the larger plan, but no more now appears possible.

How, then, shall the large excess be reduced? Reduced it must be. No such sum as a hundred millions a year, nor the one-fourth part of it, can be collected without purpose of use, and hoarded in the treasury vaults. There must be a reduction of the national revenues to the level of the national expenditures, and it is the perception of this weighty fact which has obliged Congress and the people to face the serious problem.

The answer of the Free Traders to the question has been given. Mr. Morrison's bill proposes to reduce the Tariff rates, and add articles to the free list. But what is the answer of the Protectionists? They are the majority. They are the American people. It is for them to speak, in this exigency: it is not for them to stand mute, much less to stand both mute and obstructive. From their policy and plan of revenue it is that the present surplus arises, and they are bound to suggest the method of its disposal. Mere party considerations we do not choose to invoke, but they, too, call upon the Republicans, standing for Protection, to show themselves the intelligent and competent masters of the situation which their protective legislation has created.

There are certain essential facts in the problem. They mark the lines upon which it must be solved. In the first place, no solution is tolerable which weakens or at any point endangers the present Protective system. On the contrary, the changes now to be made must be in sympathy with the Protective principle, and must as carefully build it up, on the one hand, as they tear down, on the other, things incongruous or injurious to it. In the second place, there must be a real reduction of revenue. Of what avail would it be to reduce duties on some articles, if the reduction did but correspondingly increase their importation? Of what avail to make a lower tax on home produced luxuries, if thereby their consumption became proportionately greater? In the third place, the legislation now ought to be wisely adapted to the present condition of the country. It should aim to help our foreign trade, —to revive our merchant-shipping, and open foreign markets to our

manufactures. This is the time to begin that. The opportunity is there. To sacrifice it would be shameful. And fourthly and finally, the whole subject should be dealt with by statesmanship and not by tinkering. It is a broad and deep business, and the manner in which it is treated now will affect for good or for ill the financial and industrial interests of the country for years to come.

Guided by these plain indexes, there are some practical conclusions easy to reach. The repeal of the tax on tobacco is no part of an ideal programme. If it must be made, let this be as the choice of evils, and a concession to opposing opinions. It cannot be, in the initiative, a sensible proposition to relieve smoking and chewing while burdens are continued upon the necessities of life. Rather than diminish the tobacco tax, the whole of the sugar duty should be removed. If it should be that, under the bounty which must be offered our home sugar, its production should be greatly developed, as has been the experience of Germany, then we may properly use the revenue from tobacco to cover the bounty.

If we estimate the excess revenue of the next fiscal year at a hundred millions of dollars, we are bound to consider that at least one-fourth of this is demanded for special and extraordinary uses—for aid to Education, for Coast Defence, for Increase of the Navy. The revenue to be cut, therefore, may be said to be seventy-five millions. To put sugar on the free list would be to cut off at one stroke nearly fifty-two millions of this, and adding the probable amount of bounty required, say in reality fifty-six millions. To remove the tax on alcohol used in the arts, etc., would take a sum, not precisely estimated, but certainly amounting to several millions more. To provide for the remainder, every Protectionist would desire to redress the injustice and injury wrought in the present Tariff by arbitrary Treasury decisions, obscure wordings of the law, and indiscreet reductions in the 1883 Revision—to increase the duties, in fact, on several important articles of manufacture so considerably as to greatly diminish their import and reduce the revenue from them; and every Protectionist would be willing to add to the free list some further articles which the Tariff has not served, or cannot serve, to make a home product. The duty on paintings and statuary is a doubtful one, at best, and certainly too great. We do but repeat the words of a distinguished Republican Senator when we say that there are a number of reductions that could easily and properly be made, and which would increase the total reduction to the required amount.

Proposing to make the chief cut by abolishing the sugar duty, we rest that upon the great fact that this duty is not, in the light of our experience for thirty years, a Protective duty. On the contrary, it has been and is a revenue tax. We know of no Protectionist principle that now justifies its maintenance. Neither crushing the cane industry of Louisiana, nor quenching the hope of beet or sorghum or corn sugar, there should be a true and a suitable protection offered all these, but the present duty, with its enormous revenue, is unjustifiable under existing circumstances.

Furthermore, in taking this most important step, it is the plain dictate of ordinary sense and sagacity to make the abrogation of the sugar duty bring a benefit to our ships and our export trade. To open our market to the sugar countries, without requiring from them some adequate compensation for so great a favor, would be a frightful blunder. We trust it will not be made, or that, at least, if it be, it shall not be chargeable to any friend of Protection. No part of the sugar duty,—not one penny of it,—should be abandoned, except with such a proviso in the act as will make the sugar countries come forward with their price for the concession.

Considering the facts, and dealing with them upon the principles we have outlined, it appears, first, that the menace of excess revenue demands immediate statesmanlike attention. It appears, further, that the excess to be dealt with must be regarded as a hundred million of dollars, of which not less than twenty-five millions is required for special and extraordinary uses. Finally, the seventy-five millions of excess should be taken—from sugar, (including probable bounty) fifty-six millions, and from alcohol

used in the arts, and a revision of duties, nineteen millions. Such a reduction would be helpful to the country, and such a one, we believe, should be proposed, in substance, if not in absolute precision of detail, by every friend of Protection in and out of Congress, answering thus fearlessly and clearly the challenge that comes from the grave exigency of the hour.

MR. MORRISON AND THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

THE Free Trade League has sent Mr. Morrison a letter asking him to show more of a spirit of accommodation in dealing with the Tariff. They do not invite him to withdraw his bill, and give the majority of the House an opportunity to offer a substitute. That is a degree of courtesy which is too high for the League, or which the League regards as too high for Mr. Morrison. They wish him to move for the third time that the House proceed to consider a bill which it has twice refused to consider, but at the same time to give notice that opportunity will be offered for the division of the bill, and that each of its parts will have to stand on its own merits.

We do not wonder that the League is anxious with regard to the present situation of affairs. One of the false pretences under which hostility to Protection has been sailing for some years past, is receiving a very rude exposure. We have been told that we must reduce the Tariff in order to reduce the revenue, and yet it is Mr. Morrison and his Free Trade associates who now stand in the way of reducing the revenue. They have a pet bill which would make a slight, but inadequate, reduction of the revenue. The majority of the House want a plan which would effect a far more sweeping reduction. But they stand by their bill, because for every ounce of revenue-reduction it contains, it has a pound of Free Trade, while the plan of the majority proposes reduction not at the expense of Protection. This is a state of things for which the Free Trade minority of the House will be held responsible before the country.

We have not seen Mr. Morrison's answer to the League, but he might have responded in this fashion: "I am sure I have no objection to trying once more, if you think it worth my while to move a third time that the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means be considered. But is it worth while? A double defeat in two successive sessions is not the best record for a bill to start with, and the timid Democrats whom we threatened with the fall of the sky if they did not vote with us, probably have plucked up courage by this time on finding that they might as well have voted as they felt. As for the assurances you suggest, they would have no weight to secure a vote for consideration. They all are contained already in the rules of the House, and were known to every member who voted against us. The truth is that they object not to the details of the bill, but to its whole principle. We want one thing, they another, and I may say confidentially that I know of no argument which can persuade them to vote with us, unless we can argue them first of all into becoming Free Traders. For that we hardly have time. I am quite in agreement with you as to the need for urgency. The revenue must be reduced either at this session, or at that special session of the 50th Congress with which Mr. Cleveland is threatening us. If we can effect the reduction it may be given a trend toward Free Trade. If it be left to our successors in office, with Mr. Randall probably in the chair, with my seat filled by a Protectionist, and a Democratic majority of twelve in the House and the Senate still Republican, then the reduction certainly will be more to the liking of the Protectionists than to ours."

The fact that such a letter has ever been written by the Free Trade League ought not to help the bill before the House. The less that League figures in public as the friend of any measure, the better are that measure's chances of popularity. The American people are Protectionist, perhaps—as a Free Trade organ once said—because that policy "naturally commends itself to an imperfectly educated people;" at any rate that is the fact. And they are quite familiar with the detail policy of the Free Traders. They

saw that worked as late as 1883 in the revision of the Morrill Tariff, when the "Divide and Conquer!" method was employed to pull down the duties on wool and on woollens, to the injury of both our farmers and our manufacturers. They know what the League means by the proposal that each part of the bill should stand on its own merits. They know that it means a hope that some part of its objectionable provisions may pull through the Committee of the Whole by the aid of unsettled Protectionists, and that others still more objectionable may be inserted. But the House will find its duty in carefully seeing that no Tariff bill shall be considered which does not, in its principle and its leading features, provide a guaranty of the protective system.

THE SECOND CORPS.¹

THE Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac had a career which entitles it to a high place in history. The experiences of that army were alike the experience of this corps, and the marches, battles, privations, disappointments, reverses, and victories of the one were in part,—in large part,—made up of such trials and triumphs of the other. It was one of the five original corps created by President Lincoln in March, 1862, when, under McClellan, the Potomac Army was organized into a great instrument of warfare. It had five distinguished commanders, some of them soldiers second only to the greatest,—Sumner, who served from March, 1862, to October of that year; Couch, who succeeded then and continued to June following; Hancock, who commanded from June 10, 1863, to November 25, 1864; Warren, who was in temporary command, (during Hancock's disability), from August 12, 1863, to March 24 following; and Humphreys, who, succeeding Hancock, served to the completion of the Corps's career, at the end of June, 1865.

This Corps, says General Walker,—who was its Assistant Adjutant-General from October, 1862, to January, 1865, had captured 44 (perhaps this number should be 50, as some were believed to have been concealed as private trophies, at Gettysburg) Confederate battle flags, before it lost any to the enemy. Not till the bloody engagements of 1864 did it have this misfortune. It fought through the campaign on the Peninsula, crossing the Chickahominy at Fair Oaks to support and save the beaten left wing; it fought at Antietam, on the right, under Sumner; it made the terrible assault on Marye's Hill, at Fredericksburg; it was again in the thick of the conflict at Chancellorsville; at Gettysburg it sustained and repelled the shock of Longstreet's charge; it toiled and bled through all the long days and weeks of fighting from the Wilderness down to Petersburg, storming the terrible "salient" at Spottsylvania; and at Farmville it fought the last infantry engagement of the war against the battle-hardened veterans of Lee. Nearly forty thousand killed and wounded it left upon the battle fields of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Over five thousand were the casualties at Antietam, nearly four thousand at Fredericksburg, nearly two thousand at Chancellorsville, and over four thousand three hundred at Gettysburg, while the battles of 1864 swelled this shocking total to still more frightful figures. Altogether, the number of officers of the corps who were killed was 745, of whom one was a major-general,—Israel B. Richardson; and three were brigadier generals,—Alexander Hays, Thomas A. Smyth, and Samuel K. Zook. Richardson was a native of Vermont, a West Point graduate of 1841; he fell at Antietam, at the head of the First Division. Hays was a Pennsylvanian, who brought to the army the 63d Regiment of Volunteers from his State; he was killed in the "jungle fighting" in the Wilderness, on the 5th of May, 1864. Smyth was an Irishman by birth, but a Delawarean by residence; he had come to the field as its Major, with the First Regiment from the "Diamond State," and he was killed at the very close of the war, at Farmville,—the last general officer of the Union army who fell in the great conflict. Zook commanded the 57th New York Regiment when the Corps was formed, and fell at Gettysburg.

General Walker deals with his weighty subject with high ability. In some particulars he finds it one of delicacy, for he was, of course, nearly associated with many officers whom he finds it needful to criticize in the just interest of historical and military truth, but, on the whole, he passes through this trying duty well. He speaks of Sumner's unfortunate disposition of his troops at Antietam, of the manner in which the Union forces were sent in, piecemeal, to be beaten in detail. He characterizes Burnside as always slow, condemning especially his lateness in attack at the bridge on our left, at Antietam, and, of course, he can only speak

in implied censure of the mismanaged and disastrous commanding on the Union side at Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. Of Hancock he says that with all his many soldierly qualities he lacked one valuable qualification in a general—the "topographical insight which enables some men, even in a strange country, to know instinctively 'the lay of the land.'" The lack served him a turn of ill-fortune when Petersburg was not captured by the sudden assault which Grant had designed on the 15th of June, 1864, but this is, perhaps, the only instance, in the midst of many allusions of the highest praise, where Gen. Walker even intimates a criticism of Hancock. Indeed, the history abounds in cordial eulogies of the courage of the officers and men of the Second Corps, and justice is done them in this history—possibly not to every individual, in every particular of the long and complicated narrative, for who could accomplish that? but to the Corps as a whole, as it stands and will stand upon the pages of American history.

Many special sources of information were opened to General Walker for his volume. He had the free use, among other data, of a manuscript narrative prepared by General Chas. H. Morgan, who was during a large part of the war chief of staff in the corps organization, and many authoritative statistics of the losses of the corps, its strength at different dates, etc., are in this volume made public for the first time. Altogether, it is an excellent piece of work. The literary execution is admirable, and the narrative, though always precise, and formal when necessary, is enlivened by incidents and anecdotes in many places. Lastly, there are several very complete indexes.

EARLY FAMILIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.²

THE most important work of genealogical research relating to the families of Central Pennsylvania, and, excepting Mr. Keith's extensive "Provincial Councillors," the greatest Pennsylvania collection of the kind, is that which Mr. Egle has now compiled. Mr. Keith's labors related almost entirely to families centering around Philadelphia, and dating back to the period of Penn's visits, but the present collection is made up of families whose immigrant ancestors settled on or near the waters of the Susquehanna, in the second quarter of the present century. They were, as Mr. Egle suggests in his title, "Scotch-Irish and German," but the number of Germans in the volume is comparatively small, as an analysis shows. Out of about sixty family names nine only represent Germany, five Switzerland, and one Holland. By far the greater number are of that migration from the north of Ireland—the counties Antrim, Derry, Down, Tyrone—which began to come to Pennsylvania soon after Penn's death, and which moved westward to the Susquehanna in search of unoccupied lands. Some of these families had not been a long time in Ireland, and others, of precisely the same fibre and characteristics, had come directly from Scotland. They constituted what we are accustomed to call the Scotch-Irish element of Central Pennsylvania, the firm, strict, resolute, and vigorous Presbyterians and Covenanters, whose blood runs in the veins, now, of a great part of the interior population of Pennsylvania, and has for a century and a half influenced deeply the history of the State. A list of the family names in Mr. Egle's book shows the following nationalities:

Scotch-Irish: Allen of Hanover, Aul (originally Auld), of Paxtang, Ayres, Beatty, Boyd of Derry, Crain of Hanover, Cowden of Paxtang, Dixon of Dixon's Ford, Elder, Espy, Ferguson of Hanover, Forster, Fulton of Paxtang, Galbraith of Donegal, Gregg, Curtin, Hamilton, Hay or Hays, Linn of Lurgan, Lyon, Maclay of Lurgan, McCormick, McNair of Derry, McNair of Hanover, Murray of Harris' Ferry, Craig, Parker, Denny, Roan of Derry, Robinson, Rutherford of Paxtang, Stewart, Swan, Wallace, Weir, Wiggins, Simonton, Wilson, Gray.

German: Greenawalt of Lebanon, Keller of Lancaster, Kun-
kel, Müller, Lobinger, Orth, Wiestling, Byers, Gross.

Swiss: Boas, Bucher, Egle, Kendig of Swatara, Thomas of Heidelberg.

Scotch: Anderson of Donegal, Fleming, Murray of Swatara, Hoge.

English: Neville, Wyeth.

Dutch: Alricks.

Of these, the Alricks family is descended from Pieter, who was on the Delaware in Stuyvesant's time. The Andersons of Donegal are descendants of Rev. James Anderson, who came as early as 1709 to Virginia, and after pastoral service in Delaware and Manhattan, was called to the charge of the Presbyterian church of Donegal, in 1726. Marcus Egle, born near Berne, Switzerland, settled in Cocalico, Lancaster county, in 1740. Robert Elder came from county Antrim, Ireland, to Paxtang, about 1730; he was born, however, in Scotland, about 1679. It was his son, John Elder, who

¹ HISTORY OF THE SECOND CORPS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. By FRANCIS A. Walker, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Corps, October 9, 1862—January 12, 1865. With Portraits and Maps. Pp. 737. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886.

² PENNSYLVANIA GENEALOGIES, SCOTCH-IRISH AND GERMAN. By William Henry Egle, M. D., M. A. Pp. 720. Harrisburg, Pa.: Lane S. Hart, Printer and Binder. 1886.

was not only a Presbyterian preacher but a border fighter, the leader of the "Paxtang Boys." The Cowden ancestor came to Paxtang in 1729, William Allen to Hanover, Dauphin county, about 1730. Richard Fulton, of Paxtang, was one of the earliest settlers there: he came to America in 1722, and owned land on the river, part of which is now included in the city of Harrisburg. James Galbraith settled in Donegal, about 1718. Andrew Gregg came about 1727. But space fails us to go through the list.

It is both curious and interesting—as it always is in genealogical researches, to note the rise and fall of families, the fulness of some and the meagreness of others—the growth of remarkable branches upon the main stem, and the appearance of important characters. The crossing and mingling of blood is scarcely less strange; unexpected and even surprising relationships appear at nearly every turn of the page. Thus, here are the Murrays of Swatara, descended from John, who came from Scotland, in 1732. They were Presbyterians, and active in the Revolutionary War, but Robert, a grandson of the immigrant, after going to North Carolina about 1750, came back, settled in New York, prospered as a merchant, became a Quaker, and, purchasing the tract of land known as "Murray Hill," gave his name to the fashionable centre on Fifth avenue. It was his son, Lindley Murray, the Quaker, who wrote the grammar, prepared the spelling-book, and compiled the "English Reader," with its "Introduction" and "Sequel." Here, too, we may cite the Forsters, descended from John, who came from county Antrim to Paxtang, about 1722. His great-granddaughter, Hannah, born in 1804, at Erie, married Edwin Vose Sumner, who became in the war for the Union, one of the most distinguished corps commanders. Of their six children, two sons were during the Rebellion (and now are) officers in the United States Army, while two daughters were married to officers of the Confederate army.

Among the names of note which we find upon a hurried research into the volume are those of Andrew Gregg, member of Congress for sixteen years, and United States Senator from 1807 to 1813; Charles Brockden Brown, the novelist—the first American, Mr. Egle says, to venture entire dependence upon literary work for support; the two Maclays, Samuel and William, both Senators of the United States; Cyrus H. McCormick, famous always as the inventor of the great American reaper; Alexander McNair, first governor of the Territory of Missouri, Professor James Epy, father of meteorological science; and many distinguished men now living.

DR. MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

THE "Commemorative Address," by S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., LL. D., President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, was the leading feature of the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of that excellent institution, on the 3d of January, and it is now printed in pamphlet form as a permanent record of the occasion. Dr. Mitchell is specially fitted for such an oration, for he unites a notable literary ability with high professional acquirements. His love of local history, his store of traditions and of personal recollections, and his pride in all that is best in old and new Philadelphia, all add to the charm of an address that has made known the work of an institution too little known, and of its founders and benefactors.

Dr. Mitchell asserts emphatically the special preëminence that has distinguished the medical profession in this city from its foundation, and he attributes it, in part at least, to the high character of the earliest of their number, Edward Jones, Thomas Wynne, and Thomas Lloyd, all friends of Penn. all men of education, and all taking an active part in the public life of the infant colony and the newly founded city. They filled many important political offices, and were leaders in many good works, while their example was an encouragement to those who succeeded them in the ever-widening circle of the medical profession. The Philosophical Society, the Pennsylvania Hospital, the University, all counted active medical practitioners among their founders, so from that day to this they continue to be among their members. The training of the medical men for many years was largely that of Edinburgh and Leyden, and the medical schools of Philadelphia may well be called the children of Edinburgh and the grandchildren of Leyden—descendants that have far exceeded in number and extent their venerable ancestors. The College of Physicians of Philadelphia was established on the plan of similar bodies in the great medical centres of Europe, and it now, at the end of a century, fairly takes its right place by their side.

Dr. Mitchell gives a rapid sketch of the founders and early members of the College, and mentions the name of but one living member, that marked exception being made in honor of Dr. Samuel Lewis, whose splendid gifts to the Library have brought it up so that it ranks second only to that of the National Medical Museum of Washington, with all the resources of the government at its

call. The most striking figure in Dr. Mitchell's long roll of medical worthies is Dr. Benjamin Rush, to whose political independence, many-sided activity, broad-minded philanthropy, and original views in medicine and all other collateral sciences, he awards the distinction of marking Rush as, next to Franklin, the greatest citizen of Pennsylvania. Dr. Mitchell points out the need of a complete biography of this striking personality, whose letters, diaries and numerous manuscript memoirs certainly ought to be rescued from the oblivion which has been slowly gathering around them and their author. Dr. Casper Wistar the world knows more from the reputation given to his name by the "Wistar Parties," now revived for another and it is to be hoped successive generations of Philadelphians and their guests. In his case as in that of so many others of the medical profession, the name is perpetuated in a succession of doctors down to our own day, and Dr. Mitchell's list must have sounded almost like a roll call to his hearers. His description of the services rendered by the medical men in the successive epidemics that desolated Philadelphia and indeed largely contributed to change it from a commercial and political centre to a great manufacturing town, is wonderfully vivid, and it is the highest tribute that can be paid to their courage, their skill and their influence, that for over half a century their watchful care has protected the city from a recurrence of those dreadful days.

Besides this address, the celebration was marked by a Loan Exhibition, in which a series of portraits of distinguished Philadelphia doctors showed what manner of men they were, while a collection of translations of the writings of Mitchell, Du Costa, Gross, Rush, Duhring, Hartshorne and others, into French, German, Italian, Russian, Dutch and Japanese, was a lasting evidence of the wide-spread influence of the teaching that makes Philadelphia a great seat of medical learning.

THE ART REVOLT IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 28.

DURING the summer, when news was so scarce that journalists were only too ready to write leaders and occasional notes and letters about the evil and absurdity of "stove-pipe" hats, much was heard on the subject of the proposed National Exhibition of the Arts. Its discussion filled almost as many pages and columns as the last excitement over English literature in the Universities. But now that the inexhaustible Bulgarian question, and Christmas books and the political eccentricities of Lord Randolph Churchill are occupying the public mind, few have time to remember the threatened boycott of the Royal Academy. And yet, though so little is at present heard of the movement started by Holman Hunt, George Clausen and Walter Crane, or perhaps I should say because so little is heard of it, its supporters have been steadily increasing, and from being a mere suggestion it has taken very definite shape.

The principal fault found with the Academy is that it gives each Academician the right to exhibit eight pictures, all of which may be hung on the line. There is no doubt that at least one-half the Academicians are not known even by name to the outside world, and it is quite as certain they do not deserve to be. While their often enormous canvases occupy the most conspicuous place on the walls, pictures of real merit are excluded altogether or else skied. Not only this; the hanging committee is forever distinguishing itself by favoritism and ignorance. It will be long before London forgets the talk over the Academy's rejection last year of Rodin, and of Van Haanen the year before. The second charge is made against the indifference of the Academy to all branches of Art except oil-painting. It barely recognizes water-colors, etching, black-and-white work, sculpture and engraving. Equally serious are the complaints against the schools. It would be impossible here to enter into details. Suffice it to say that artists and students alike cry aloud against the system or want of system in the Academy classes. Englishmen themselves admit that it is not strange so many young English artists, when they have gone through the Academy schools, must go to Paris or Munich or Antwerp to learn how to paint. Now during the summer, when everyone had something to say in the matter, it was almost unanimously declared—that is to say of course outside of the Academy—that these things called for reform. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, with its usual readiness to uphold the cause of righteousness, published the views of artists—outsiders be it understood—and of the press. Of the former 293 were for reform, 6 against it. 74 out of 77 journals expressed their disapproval of the Academy. The three which remained faithful to Burlington House were the *Court Journal*, that naturally had to uphold an institution calling itself "Royal"; the *Pictorial World*, a paper run by several of the minor R. A.'s and their friends; and the *St. James Gazette*, the organ of good form, which should be read by all Anglomaniacs.

Public opinion having thus been conclusively proved to be for reform, Holman Hunt, George Clausen and Walter Crane pro-

ceeded to demonstrate the methods by which it could be obtained. During all the long and sometimes violent controversy the Academicians had held their peace. Evidently there was no chance of change within the Academy. The move in the right direction must come from without. An opposition exhibition, which should be in reality as well as in name national, in which there should be justice and fair play, and which should find ample room for sculptor and painter in water-color, for etcher and engraver, illustrator and decorator, must be established and that at once. No sooner did the reformers explain their scheme than the papers that had hitherto been down upon the Academy turned upon them and exposed their folly. Even the *Pull Mall* showed how impossible it was to fight the Royal Academicians. Then the whole affair was dropped by the public. A discreet silence followed the lengthy discussion, that in its garrulity had at one time promised to be endless. Only now and then an art critic or newspaper man, as for example the English correspondent of the *Critic* of New York, has broken the silence to denounce the new movement and its supporters. But the latter have continued to work quietly and steadily in the task with which they charged themselves. A reform such as they have undertaken cannot succeed in a day. But a good beginning has been made. At the first meeting of the reformers on October 2d twenty-four artists were present; at the fourth on November 13th, there were no less than seventy-five. Their first step has been to form a Provisional Committee to consider the proposals for a National Exhibition of the Arts and the best means of carrying them into effect. The principle set forth in these proposals is, says the *Circular*, "that the juries for selecting and placing works of Art must be elected from and by the Artists of the Kingdom." At the meeting of November 13th it was proposed by Walter Crane, seconded by Heywood Sumner, and resolved "that the names representing the different sections in Art (Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Engraving and the Arts of Design) on the Provisional Committee be equalized in number, twenty in each section." A vote was then taken. To the twenty artists in each section receiving the largest number of votes a letter of invitation, signed by 399 artists, was sent asking them to serve on the Committee. It may be of interest to American readers to know that three Americans are counted among the invited,—J. S. Sargent, J. A. McNeil Whistler and Joseph Pennell. Here matters rest for the present. That the invitation will be refused in many cases is more than probable, since it has been sent among others to fourteen Royal Academicians. But where men are in earnest and working in a good cause their efforts are not apt to be entirely in vain, and we may look forward hopefully to the future of the National Exhibition of the Arts.

As for the Academy it remains cheerfully indifferent to its shortcomings. It is conscious of its advantages as a "royal," wealthy, fashionable institution, and therefore will be the last to see the need of reform. Just now English artists are curiously waiting for the election, which takes place in a week or ten days, of a new Academician and a new Associate. One of the most likely men so far as merit is concerned is Logsdail, whose brilliant Venetian pictures have been on the line at the last two or three exhibitions. He paints with the realism of a Zola, but the principal objection to him is not his work but himself. Academicians in admitting new members into their Club, think much more of their social than of their artistic qualities. It was only a year ago they elected Seymour Lucas, whose pictures are to be counted with the worst ever hung in Burlington House, but who has, I believe, undeniable talents as a diner-out and a giver of dinners. However, the chances are the Academy may in the coming election see the wisdom of buying over some of the reformers, for if it does not contain the best artists it unquestionably includes some of the sharpest business men in London.

REVIEWS.

NEW HISTORICAL ATLAS AND GENERAL HISTORY. By Robert H. Labberton. Pp. 213, lexicon 8vo. With seventy-one plates of maps, Chronological Table and Index. New York: Townsend MacCoun.

IT is sixteen years since Dr. Labberton published his "Historical Atlas" for the use of students of history. It was nearly if not quite the first attempt of the kind in this country, and it did a vast deal to make the acquisition of clear ideas on the subject possible. The text-books of that day gave no such assistance; they rather slurred over the importance of geographical facts as historical forces. They left the pupil to master such a history as that of Burgundy with no other aid than the meagre geographical notices for which they found room. Dr. Labberton's maps, with the accompanying text, put the subject in broad outline before the student, in a way which enabled the eye to aid the understanding and the memory.

But a great change for the better has taken place in the text

books of history,—a change suggested by Dr. Labberton's work and that of W. L. Gage, to say nothing of the example set by German and English authors of such books. Nearly every one of the new text-books—they appear at the rate of about three a year—contains historical maps more or less satisfactory. Dr. George P. Fisher's "Outlines of Universal History," for instance, contains thirty-two such maps, and so of others. And Prof. Freeman's "Historical Geography of Europe" has shown to more advanced students of history the great importance of keeping the geographical situation constantly in mind, as an element of the historical situation.

Naturally these newer maps became in some respects superior to those of Dr. Labberton's earlier work. They too often ran into details to a burdensome extent, following the mistakes of German map-makers. But in the amount of information they gave and in the manner of their execution, they showed a distinct advance. This has stimulated Dr. Labberton and his enterprising publishers to do still better for the student of history than anyone else has done, and to put his text-book as far ahead in 1887 as it was in 1871. The "New Historical Atlas and General History" is the expression of this ambition. We can assure those who know only the earlier work, that they can form from it no idea of the beauty and excellence of that which now takes its place. If we have any fault to find with the geographical apparatus, it is that it is embarrassing by its wealth of maps. In the earlier period, especially, it gives the average student too much, if anything. But this is so unusual a fault that we can pardon it readily.

Of course both maps and text are based upon the latest researches. The work of making a good summary of the world's history is one of the most difficult possible. Dr. Labberton makes it essentially the story of politics, war and diplomacy. He turns aside for neither art, literature nor religion, except in so far as the latter element takes a place among the political forces. This is not the tendency of our day; but for a work of this kind it probably is the best. It keeps the main thread of history unbroken in the student's hand, and any qualified teacher can suggest the parallel lines of movement to a class.

The book gives evidence of great care in the preparation of what we may call its secondary parts. Its table of contents is supplied with lists of the best books on each period. This is followed by a table containing the essentials of chronology from the reign of Sargon I. to the death of Gen. Grant. At the close of the book are given twenty-nine genealogical tables of the great dynasties, and a very full personal and geographical index. But that of the House of Æghbert, like every other table of the sort we have seen, leaves the reader to suppose that the Stuart succession died out with the Cardinal Stuart in 1807, whereas it still is perpetuated in the family of Modena.

R. E. T.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1817 TO 1832. By Rev. Theodore Appel, D. D. Pp. 116. Philadelphia: Reformed Church Publication Board.

Some months ago we noticed Dr. Appel's very interesting and valuable volume, "Recollections of College Life," which cast new light on an important chapter of Church history in Pennsylvania. The present pamphlet may be regarded as a supplement to that, although in point of time it is an earlier part of the same history. The German Reformed Church shared with all the Reformed Churches the belief that a specially trained ministry was desirable if not necessary. In colonial times it depended on Germany and Holland for its supply of educated ministers. But some time elapsed after the cessation of this supply, before any step was taken to establish a theological seminary in America. The Church was poor and rather inert; the Dutch Reformed and the Presbyterians had institutions of the kind from which help might be had; individual ministers were doing something in the way of preparing candidates for the ministry; and nothing but the jealousy of the people for their own language and their own type of theology, roused them to the sacrifices which resulted in the establishment of the Seminary at Mercersburg. At one time there was danger that the denomination would be rent asunder by the failure of the Conservatives to keep up with the advance of the progressive party. There were several serious disappointments in the earlier essays at a Seminary. The Legislature of the State threw abundant obstacles in the way of the charter. Nothing but the Scotch-Irish obstinacy of Rev. James Ross Reily could have achieved success as early as it came. He went to Europe on behalf of the Seminary, got an authority from the King of Prussia to collect money for it, and awakened in Dr. De Wette, the great Zurich theologian, the interest in the movement which led him to write a pamphlet in advocacy of the plan. On pp. 97-110 is given Mr. Reily's diary of his journey, an extremely interesting document, illustrating at once the difficulties and the successes of his undertaking.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. CHARLES G. LELAND, as we note in a private letter from England, is still on the Continent. At Christmas he was in Venice, and he will probably spend the winter in Italy.

Ginn & Co. announce that they have decided to print Minto's "Manual of English Prose and Literature" themselves, instead of importing the sheets, at the same time making a material reduction in the price.

The second supplementary volume of McClintock & Strong's "Religious Cyclopedia," the twelfth in the set, which it completes, will be issued in a few days by Messrs. Harper & Bros.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard will soon publish what promises to be an especially helpful book, "How Shall My Child be Taught? The Science of Teaching Illustrated," by Mrs. Louisa Hopkins, a teacher of Normal methods in the Swain Free School at New Bedford, Mass.

Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. announce for early publication "A Synopsis of the Nature and Effects of Alcohol and Narcotics."

"The Yoke of the Torah" is the odd title of Sidney Lusk's new story, to be published serially in Mr. S. S. McClure's newspaper syndicate.

John Boyle O'Reilly's new book will be called "The Country With a Roof."—M. Renan will shortly visit Italy, and great preparations are being made to receive him by the literary and scientific societies.—The first volume of the writings of Benjamin Franklin will be published by the Putnams this month. Two thirds of the edition are already subscribed for, and the undertaking promises to be as successful as the Hamilton publication.

The poems of the late Irwin Russell are to be published, with an introduction by Joel Chandler Harris. Most of the poems are in the negro dialect.—It is said that Messrs. Putnam were surprised when, requesting Mr. E. A. Freeman to write a volume for their Story of the Nations Series, he chose Sicily for his subject.

Queen Victoria "has been pleased to accept" the first copy of Lady Burton's "Arabian Nights."—Prof. Mahaffy's "Rambles and Studies in Greece," which are now out of print, will appear shortly in a new edition, with many additions of new matter.—David Bryce & Son, of Glasgow, have in preparation in the original folio form a reissue of the collection of George Cruikshank's plates known as "Cruikshankiana." There are eighty of the plates, and they were first published about half a century ago.

Messrs. Blackwood will publish this month a work by Mr. L. J. Jennings, M.P., editor of "The Croker Papers," entitled "Mr. Gladstone: a Study." Mr. Jennings's object has been to present the leading facts connected with Mr. Gladstone's public career in as brief a form as possible, and therefore the work has been compressed within a moderate compass, so that it may be published cheaply. The work, for which Mr. Jennings has long been collecting materials, is divided into seven chapters or parts, namely, "Mr. Gladstone's Political Principles," "Development of Radicalism," "Foreign Policy," "Irish Policy" (two parts), "Financial Policy," and "Characteristics."

Miss Kate Hilliard, who has for some years been making a special study of Dante, is in Rome engaged in preparing a translation of the "Convito." The edition will include translations of the notes and comments of the best Italian editors.—The project of erecting a statue to Gustave Flaubert is of questionable propriety. Few men were more averse to any such glorification, and he would not even allow the publication of his portrait, which since his death has been bound up with his complete works. He courted seclusion, and the curiosity of the public annoyed him.

What we may be sure will be a charming book is announced in London,—a collection of enlarged and colored reproductions of Mr. Tenniel's beautiful drawings for "Alice in Wonderland." The work has been done under the superintendence of the artist, and it is entitled "The Nursery Alice." A discovery concerning the famous ballad of the Jabberwock which the writer of this note made recently may, perhaps, be new to some lovers of "Alice." It is to the effect that while many of the delightful and singular words of that ballad are of "portmanteau" origin, others—as "gimble," "whiffle" and "burble"—are archaic English, and much respected in their day.

The London Academy says that the Council of the Senate at Cambridge has recommended the adoption of the University of New Zealand as an affiliated institution. In many respects this is in the nature of a new departure, for hitherto the privileges of affiliation have been limited to colleges in England which cannot themselves confer degrees. Besides, it has been stipulated previously that Cambridge should be represented in the governing body of the affiliated institution, with a view to exercising some control over the examinations—a stipulation waived in the present

case. It is also announced that Oxford and Cambridge have in preparation a joint scheme for affiliation of the Indian universities.

Captain J. Thomas Scharf, of Baltimore, is writing a history of the Confederate Navy.—Mr. Percy Greg, an Englishman with strong Southern sympathies, is writing a history of the United States from the secession standpoint.—Peace reigns between *Scribner's* and *The Century*, the question whether the former had a right to use that name having come to naught. Had it been brought to an issue, it is not unlikely there would have been a closely contested struggle.

"The Creed of Andover Theological Seminary" is the title of a short timely work by Rev. D. T. Fiske, D. D., which Cupples, Upham & Co. will publish at once.—Mr. A. A. Hayes has in the Scribner press a story of life at Mt. Desert called "The Jesuit's Ring."—William Morris, the English poet, has just finished the twelfth book of his translation of the "Odyssey."—Dr. Steinschneider has completed his bibliographical supplement to Ben-jacob's "Treasure of Hebrew Books." The *Atheneum* says, "these volumes may be considered as the Omega of Hebrew bibliography."

The New Riverside Edition of Longfellow's Works, in eleven volumes, in which the poet's writings appear in their final form, is at last completed by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Marion Crawford's new serial, "Paul Patoff," which is appearing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is being translated into French, and will appear simultaneously in the *Nouvelle Revue*. Several of Mr. Crawford's books have been translated into French, and "Mr. Isaacs" has a place upon the list of works of which a copy is sent to every municipal library in Paris, but none of his books have been hitherto published serially there.

"C. B. R.," a Boston lady, has prepared for Cupples, Upham & Co. a volume of "Selections from Buddha," from the translation of Beal, edited by Max Müller.—Sir George Dasent is now engaged on a revision of his "Life of the Late Mr. Delane," long editor of the London *Times*. It will be published in April, and is expected to be a work of exceptional interest.

It is of interest to importers to learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to customs officers in regard to protests and appeals, stating that they must be signed by the one who owns, enters, or pays the duties on the goods, and not by an agent or attorney; also, that they shall be specified and distinct.

The Life of the late Bishop Frazer is in the press of Messrs. Macmillan & Co.—A new literary club called "The Meridian" has been formed in New York. It is exclusively for women, either writers or persons collaterally associated with literature.—A book which has just come out from the English Record Office, which combines a great deal of instruction with a considerable amount of amusement, is "Society in the Elizabethan Age," by Mr. H. Hall.

The papers of his father which Col. Frederick Grant is editing will make a work quite as large as the General's "Memoirs."—A translation of Lord Beaconsfield's "Sibyl," by Frau Liebknecht, is appearing serially in Berlin, in the party organ of the Social Democrats.—"Happy Dodd," is the title of a new story, by Rose Terry Cooke, which will shortly be brought out by Ticknor & Co. Her new long novel is not yet ready for the press.

The author of "Mark Rutherford's Autobiography," has in press a new volume, making a study of city slums, called "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane."—"Sons and Daughters," a forthcoming novel by the author of "Margaret Kent," is a story of Philadelphia life. It opens with a report of a meeting of a Shakespearian Society.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE quarterly issue of the *Rhode Island Historical Magazine* for October, prints in full Mr. J. G. Rosengarten's paper on "The German Soldiers in Newport, 1776-1779, and the Siege of 1778," which was read before the Newport Historical Society in August. Mr. Rosengarten drew largely, in his interesting narrative, upon the details in a work published in Hanover, (Germany), in 1863, by Max von Eelking, "The German Soldiers in the War of the American Revolution." A copy of this work is in the Redwood Library, at Newport, the gift of that admirable man of letters, the Rev. Chas. T. Brooks.

Prof. Chas. J. Stillé contributes to the latest issued (No. 3 of Volume X.) number of the *Magazine of Pennsylvania History* a very interesting article on "The Attitude of the Quakers in the Provincial Wars," a reading of which might be recommended very earnestly to numerous historians, including Mr. Francis Parkman.

The "complete novel" feature is said to have made quite a hit for *Lippincott's*. The February number is to contain, entire,

Miss M. G. McClelland's "A Self-made Man," and will have, also, among other things, a new story by Mrs. A. L. Wister, entitled "Rothenburg Felicity," after the German of Paul Heyse, a satire by Robert Grant, and a bit of personal gossip, "A Day with the President," giving details about President Cleveland and his wife.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for February will contain a poem of more than five pages, by James Russell Lowell, entitled "Credidimus Jovem Regnare," also some poetry by Mr. Whittier; so that the verse of the number will be of a striking character.

The *Swiss Cross* is the title of a new monthly magazine, devoted to natural history, to be published in New York as the organ of the Agassiz Association. Mr. H. H. Ballard, President of the Association, will be the editor.

Mr. B. F. Underwood, editor of *The Index*, goes from Boston to Chicago to establish a new liberal journal called *The Open Court*, devoted to Science and Sociology.

The February *Century* will contain an article by George Parsons Lathrop on "The Bailing of Jefferson Davis." It presents for the first time the curious history of the influences and occurrences which led to Davis's liberation and the abandonment of his prosecution, showing how Abolitionists like Greeley and Gerrit Smith cooperated with extreme Democrats in bringing about this result. The material for this article is mainly derived from the recollections and documentary evidence of Ex-Chief-Justice Shea, of the Marine Court, who was the attorney of record in the Davis case, with Charles O'Connor as senior counsel.

Mrs. Lillie's new serial for *Harper's Young People*, "The Colonel's Money," will run through 28 numbers, being the longest serial yet published in that periodical.

Mr. Frank H. Doubleday, who has edited and managed *The Book Buyer* with success, has been given an important position in the publication department of *Scribner's Magazine*.

Since his retirement from the Brooklyn *Union* Mr. John Foord has become connected with the house of Harper & Bros., his special duties being upon the *Weekly*.

ART NOTES.

THE important event of the current week in art circles is the hundred thousand dollar subscription to the endowment fund of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Some of the congratulations extended to the Academy on the occasion are a little misleading, as they convey the impression that the subscription puts the institution on its feet, pecuniarily speaking, rendering any further financial aid superfluous. The fact is that a special effort was necessary to raise a hundred thousand dollars immediately for two reasons; first, because an annual income of five thousand dollars is required to prevent the accumulation of debt, the annual expenses being five thousand dollars greater than the receipts, and, second, because several subscriptions have been made on condition that at least one hundred thousand dollars should be raised within a certain time now about to expire. The Academy is to be congratulated, and the community also, that this sum has been provided by the intelligent liberality of public-spirited citizens. To raise such a fund is a good and timely service, and perhaps all that could be reasonably asked for the present, but it should be understood that the income from this fund will barely enable the Academy to keep its galleries open so nearly free as they are, and to maintain its schools also nearly free, without running in debt. The subscription renders it certain that the Academy can do this good work, but it can do no more. To extend its usefulness, to acquire more works of art, to afford better educational facilities and to encourage deserving students, an endowment fund far larger than the sum now completed will be required. Nevertheless, the gentlemen and ladies who have given of their means to make up this sum fully deserve, as they have received, the thanks of the Academy, and also, as it is to be hoped they will receive, the thanks of this community.

Mr. George C. Lambdin, chairman of the Hanging Committee, states that the delay in issuing circulars for the 57th annual exhibition of the Academy of the Fine Arts, has been due to the difficulty experienced in making up his committee. The Directors of the Academy, with commendable liberality, have given the entire charge and management of the exhibition into the hands of the artists. Nothing better could be asked so far as the interests of the painters are concerned, but to find among them a committee competent to undertake the work and able or willing to serve, has not been a holiday task. Mr. Lambdin served on the committee for the last previous exhibition, and it seemed hardly fair to demand a further contribution of his time and labor on this occasion, but, as spring approached, the necessity for action became urgent, and he finally consented to put his shoulder to the wheel once more. He immediately organized the committee, taking the hard-

est and most thankless part of the work, and the circulars were thereafter issued as promptly as possible. The delay curtails the time for preparation very seriously, only about four weeks now remaining for the artists to make ready their contributions. This is a misfortune, and the exhibits from other cities will probably be meagre compared with what they might have been on longer notice. It remains therefore for the artists of Philadelphia to make the more earnest endeavors to secure the best and most attractive collection that can be brought together under the circumstances. The Academy has given the exhibition into their hands, and they are to be helped or harmed by it more than anybody else.

It is much to be regretted that any embarrassment should have been encountered in perfecting the arrangements for this exhibition, when, for the first time in the history of art, women have taken part in the management. There has been much discussion as to whether women could, would or should serve on Hanging Committees, and now that the question is to be put to the practical test of experiment, it is a pity the trial cannot be in all respects fair and conclusive. An ounce of experience is worth a pound of argument, and the most determined opponent will admit that to settle the matter satisfactorily, the women ought not to be handicapped by unusually onerous conditions. The best Hanging Committee in the world might reasonably claim immunity from criticism on an exhibition gotten together on six weeks' notice.

Interest in art is certainly extending downward as well as upward, so to speak, evidences of some faint glimmerings of intelligence and aspiration appearing occasionally in quarters where no ray of light could be expected to penetrate. Some curious illustrations of this unlooked-for development are afforded by the letters received by teachers and directors of art schools, showing a pathetic eagerness to learn something of art, on the part of inquirers too ignorant to have more than the dimmest apprehension of what they are seeking. Some of these inquiries are made in the merest commercial spirit of an exploiter looking for an easy way to make money. For example, an artist of world-wide repute was addressed not long since by a journeyman-baker in a brief and business-like note to the following effect: "I think I'd like to learn art. What will you charge to teach me, and how long will it take for me to get so I can make a living at it?" This person only wants a better job than baking—less work and more pay; but many of the communications are genuine expressions of hope for something better than the writer knows how to tell of, quaint and absurd expressions, but appealing all the same. One writer from the far South asks an institution in this city for books; adding, parenthetically, "I reckon there is artis books but I done know whar." Another from the same distant region, who has evidently been experimenting in the dark, says: "I hav learn to use tub paints (tube paints) and gole lef (gold leaf) an I was surprise to paint something that surprise me very much." Applications like the following, in substance if not in form, are constantly coming to hand: "Please sen me catelog of terms and prices. If it suites I will gin it a try." Blind gropings these, but not to be considered as only ridiculous. A bona fide reaching out of the hands to lay hold on instruction is to be respected, no matter how awkward.

Bronze will eventually be the material adopted for all statuary intended to be exposed to the weather in this climate. Stone will not stand the summer's heat and winter's storms and cold. Refinement of expression, delicacy of modeling, close treatment of surfaces, imitation of textures and the like are soon impaired and in a few years disappear altogether under the action of alternate thawing and freezing. Another factor to be taken into consideration is what insurance men call the "moral hazard." Marble especially is easily defaced and stained, and the vandal spirit that delights in malicious mischief has left its mark on many a fair piece of sculpture in our parks and public places. The latest example of this incredible savagery is reported from the national capital. Houdon's famed statue of Washington has for several years been suffering from weather stain and inroads of frost to such an extent that it has been proposed to put it under cover. The change has been delayed, and now the human ally of the destructive elements has forwarded the work of demolition by blacking the eyes of the statue so effectively that a Congressional Committee has been instructed to inquire as to the doubtful possibility of having it restored.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE December number of the Johns Hopkins University Circulars contains a general report of the work of the Zoölogical laboratory of the institution for the past nine years, by the Director, W. K. Brooks, Ph. D., the associate professor of Morphology. The laboratory has always been an unpretentious and inexpensive establishment, and has made no effort to obtain the aid of museums and the other costly appliances used in such investigation, but has

instead simply occupied stations at various places on our sea-shore where the facilities for observing marine life were most satisfactory. The results have been most satisfactory. The first appropriation from the University funds for this purpose was made in 1878, when a small party of advanced students and professors occupied Fort Wool, by permission of the Secretary of War, and made observations which were afterward published in a volume brought out at the charge of several of the prominent men of Baltimore. In 1879 the appropriation was renewed, and a station at Crisfield, Md., occupied for the especial purpose of studying the oyster. This station proved very badly fitted for the work of observation, and was abandoned in favor of one located at Beaufort, N. C., where it has since been established. In 1886, however, it was occupied by only two students, while the remainder made an expedition to the Bahamas, with the exception of one stationed at the U. S. Fish Commission's station at Wood's Holl, Mass. On all of these occasions much valuable work was done, and the published reports of the work now amount to a formidable mass. Many of these are contained in the various issues of the circulars, some have been published in separate volumes, and much also has appeared in various periodicals, American and foreign, some of the former having received the honor of translation into various Continental languages. The director expresses his satisfaction with the method of seaside work, and thinks it far more satisfactory than the plan of keeping up an expensive museum of artificially preserved specimens for such work. He quotes Alexander Agassiz, of the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, as saying that with the present cost of traveling the funds which are necessary to sustain the Museum might have been better applied to sending students to the natural habitat of the species to be studied, and thinks himself that a station by the seaside fulfils the main purposes of such a museum without being a tithe of the expense.

Mr. S. B. Palmer, who has a summer cottage at the Thousand Isles, writes to the *Scientific American* of an ingenious plan which he devised to get water pumped for use in the house by utilizing a small part of the waste energy of the St. Lawrence River. The apparatus was very simple, and consisted of a frame-work of wood hung between two uprights driven firmly in the beach just at the point where the incoming waves attained their greatest velocity just before breaking. At the bottom of this was hung a trough made of two boards joined at their edges at right angles, and at the proper height to secure a full immersion in an ordinary wave; the concave side, of course, toward the open water. This float rose and fell with each wave, and at each motion worked the piston of a pump to a greater or less degree, according to the size of the wave. Mr. Palmer found the contrivance entirely satisfactory, as it pumped an ample supply of water for his household needs, cost but one-third of what a windmill would, and did not make an unsightly feature of the landscape.

In the course of an address on the action of micro-organisms on surgical wounds, Prof. F. S. Dennis, of New York, states that during his last trip across the Atlantic he made some experiments to test the purity of the air about 1,000 miles from land. He employed capsules of sterilized gelatine, and exposed them for fifteen minutes. One capsule was exposed in the stateroom upon the main deck of the steamer. Within 18 hours over 500 points of infection had developed. Two capsules exposed in a similar manner in a cabin on the promenade deck, where the circulation of air was free, showed five or six points of infection each ten days afterward. A capsule exposed over the bow of the ship was found to be entirely uncontaminated. These experiments are on the same lines as those of Pasteur and Tyndall upon the mountain air of Switzerland, and, so far as they go, they show the germless condition of mid-oceanic air, and also the need for much more efficient ventilation in the state rooms of even the first-class American liners.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works of this city recently completed and shipped an engine numbered 8,000. The first locomotive built at these works was turned out in December, 1832, and it took twenty years, until November, 1852, to build 500 engines. The second 500 were built in eight years, Number 1,000 being finished February, 1860. The next six years saw the third 500 built, Number 1,500 leaving the shop July, 1866. The fourth 500 were built in three years, by October 30, 1869; the fifth 500 in two years; and the sixth and seventh 500 each in one year, engine Number 3,500 leaving November 20, 1873. Business then slackened, three years being required to build the next 500, and two years the following 500, engine Number 4,500 leaving December 17, 1878. Then trade improved, 500 engines being built in fifteen months and 1,000 more in twenty-two months, while 500 more were finished in ten months, Number 6,500 leaving December 6, 1882, and making a half century for the works. The next eight months saw 500 more built, and before the close of 1884 Number

7,500 was turned out. Work again slackened, and nineteen months were required for the final 500 locomotives, Number 8,000 having just left the establishment. It is noteworthy that one-half the whole number, and these by far the heaviest and most elaborate engines that have been built, were turned out within the last ten years, the first 4,000 requiring forty-four years to build.

The trustees of the Elizabeth Thompson Scientific Fund, announce that they now hold the income of the testator's bequest of \$25,000, to be used according to the terms thereof "for the advancement and prosecution of scientific research in the broadest sense." No further conditions were imposed on the trustees by the will, but they announce that they have decided to give the preference to those investigations not already provided for, and those which have for their object the advancement of human knowledge, or the benefit of mankind in general, rather than to researches directed to the solution of questions of merely local importance. Applications for assistance from this fund should be accompanied by a full statement of the nature of the investigation, of the conditions under which it is to be prosecuted, and of the manner in which the appropriation asked for is to be expended. The applications should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Dr. C. S. Minot, 25 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

THE PRESENT CRISIS OF PROTECTION.¹

To the Editor of The Inter-Ocean:

IN 1877 I began to warn the country to expect and to prepare for an extraordinary crisis in our traffic system—a crisis greater than any previous one in our history as a nation—greater, because of the unusual number of influences concurring to bring it about, and because of the vastness of the industrial development to be affected disastrously by a legislative faux-pas. Now that crisis is alarmingly near, even at our doors. All who watch the signs of the times can discern its rapid approach. Already the complications and dangers which it threatens are agitating and puzzling our lawmakers at Washington.

How best to prevent the accumulation of surplus revenue in the National Treasury is the problem which presses for solution. Every patriot, of whatever party, and especially every Republican (because the Republican party is distinctly committed, in its platforms and in the laws, to the protective principle), should at once take his stand, unmistakably, resolutely, defiantly, against any and every attempt to reduce or to repeal any duty on imports which has in it any protective force. Let not a hair's breadth of protection be surrendered in any direction, neither of raw materials nor of finished products—neither of wool nor of sugar. The country can not endure any more weakening of tariff protection. Congressmen who vote to cut down import duties sufficiently to prevent the dreaded surplus of revenue will virtually vote for a financial crash and a period of excessively hard times. These results are as certain to follow as night is to follow the setting sun.

Although God has constituted man a social being, so that the race is everywhere and always found in communities, yet man's nature is such that his feelings which center upon himself are very much stronger than his sympathies which go out toward his fellow-creatures. In other words, "he feels more intensely what affects him directly than what affects him indirectly through others." In all the elements of reality and importance his own pains, troubles, desires, plans, appear to his mind far superior to those of other people. Consequently every person has a higher regard for what he conceives to be his own safety or his own welfare or his own happiness than he has for the safety, welfare, or happiness of others, and when these come in opposition, is ready to sacrifice the interests of others to his own. Out of this constitution of man's nature arises in society a universal tendency to strife between individuals, leading, unless prevented, to wrongs, oppressions, and crimes of every sort. Restraint thus becomes indispensable for the preservation and for the advancement of society. That restraint invariably takes the form of government, which is found, of some description, wherever there is a community either civilized, barbarous, or savage.

The sole purpose of instituting government is, therefore, for protection. "Will anybody deny it? What use, then, in having a government? It is scarcely possible to conceive of any other use. All the functions of government, legislative, judicial, executive, and whatever else in all their branches and acts, resolve themselves into this—to protect the persons and rights of the people. What else has a government to do? For a government to disclaim protection is monstrous. And it is not only the duty of government to protect the people in their persons and rights relative to one another, but in all their rights as a body politic relative to other bodies politic—that is, relative to other States and nations. No one will dispute this axiom, or the comprehensive construction put upon it. Protection is the appropriate function of government. It has no other. Any other function would be a usurpation."

A necessary deduction from these premises is that the people have a right to demand protection from their government; for that is simply a demand that the government shall perform its obligation to the political community whose safety, welfare, and happiness it was organized to serve, particularly in the case of the United States, from the fact that, after a very bitter and dangerous experience with the disasters of the free trade system, the present Union was formed, under the present Constitution, principally for the purpose of enabling Congress to protect home industry by duties on imports and by navigation laws. Since this power is prohibited to the States, it must have been conferred upon the General Government with the view of being efficiently and wisely administered so long as the Constitution should last. This inherent and manifest purpose, which necessarily implies

¹From the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, December 18, 1886.

obligation on the part of Congress, would be assailed and vanquished by allowing the power to slumber in lethargy or to decay by neglect or to die out through disuse. It is a power to do something; it was intended to be exercised and maintained as a living principle. Protection in all needed forms is due from the government to the people. Tariff protection is only one of those forms—a mere branch of the great tree, protection. To reduce the tariff enough to prevent an excess of revenue would deal a death blow to protection in the law, and that would be not only a violation of the fundamental purpose of instituting government, but also a defeat of the foremost object in forming the present Union. On what ground could such treatment of their vital interests be justified to the voting masses? Would not they at the polls hold to a strict accountability the authors of the hard times from which they would suffer? The stinging rebukes administered at the late elections to sundry leaders of anti-protection onsets may be accepted as an example of what would happen, in most cases, where a free ballot and an honest count could be depended on.

All the prosperity enjoyed by the American people—absolutely all the prosperity, without any reservation whatever—from the foundation of the United States Government down to the present time, has been under the reign of protective principles; and all the hard times suffered by the American people in the same period has been preceded either by a heavy reduction of duties on imports, or by insufficient protection, thus refuting all free-trade theories on the subject.

The hardest times ever known in this country were under the Confederation, when Congress had no power to pass a general tariff act, and when there was far less restriction on foreign commerce than England practices to-day. As a consequence, imports rolled in, specie rolled out, disintegration began, anarchy was impending. Out of the very bitter experience of those free-trade years came the present Constitution, endowing Congress with the protecting power, in words of which the meaning had been fixed by a quarter century of controversial, diplomatic, legal, and popular use. Daniel Webster said: "Without that provision in the Constitution, it never could have been adopted." The first act of general legislation under the Union was a general tariff, approved July 4, 1789, an express object of it being "the encouragement and protection of manufactures," thus declaring that to be the fixed policy of the new government. Prosperity returned in a marked degree, but, ere the close of the century, there was a lapse from the protective system, so far as the mechanic arts were concerned, enterprise and capital having turned to commerce, navigation, and agriculture, and manufactures languished, many industries petitioning for defensive duties. In the latter half of the first decade of this century, the embargo and non-intercourse laws, while destructive of our foreign trade in large measure, and of our shipping interests, amounted to protection for home manufactures, which at once began to multiply and prosper. Then followed the war against Great Britain, with all the permanent duties on imports doubled at once. Doubled tariff, conjoined with war against the only manufacturing nation, acted with the force of intensified protection, and led to a very extensive development of manufactures on our soil, enjoying high prosperity. Peace, restored by the treaty of Dec. 24, 1814, precipitated a new crisis. The doubled tariff, unaided by war, did not amount to protection. In 1815 the imports rose, fresher-like, to \$133,041,274, and to \$147,103,000 in 1816, prostrating the establishments set up during hostilities. Moreover, a popular clamor arose, like that nowadays, for a reduction of war taxes. The doubled duties were reduced in the tariff of 1816. England, freed by the result at Waterloo from the entanglements and pressure of many consecutive years of war with France and Bonaparte, was enabled to renew her aggressive trade policy without hindrance. Brougham, from his place in Parliament, told his countrymen that "it was well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order by the glut to stifle in the cradle those rising manufactures in the United States which the war had forced into existence, contrary to the natural order of things." That policy was remorselessly pursued toward this country, with crushing effects. The nine years which followed the peace covered a period of increasing stagnation and gloom. Labor and production were without a market; coin so disappeared from circulation that it could not be found in the pockets of the people; and the general depression showed itself in the public countenance. Relief was sought and found in the protective tariff of 1824, made more efficient by the tariff of 1828. While these two measures were in force, the country enjoyed unparalleled prosperity. Employment was plenty, with wages high. Capital went rapidly into manufactures. Money became abundant. In 1834 the government had paid the debts of two wars, owed nothing, and had full coffers. Meantime, to smooth over the nullification controversy, the compromise act had been passed in 1833, going into effect Jan. 1, 1834, and providing for a periodic reduction of the tariff until June 30, 1842, after which no duty was to exceed 20 per cent. All protective influence ceased within two years. In 1837 a financial crash tumbled industry and trade into ruins. Distress was universal, and matters went from bad to worse. Before the compromise reached its close the National Treasury was empty; the government was deeply involved in debt; the small sum of \$12,000,000 could not be borrowed at home or abroad; and the President, unable to draw his salary, had to obtain money by resorting to the Washington brokers. The people demanded a return to defensive duties, and the protective tariff of 1842 was the result. Business revived under it as by magic. An immediate development of manufactures was commenced. Labor, skilled and unskilled, came into general demand. Money soon was abundant. Government and people were quickly extricated from their embarrassments. Prosperity reigned all over the land. Then came a retrograde step—the act of 1846, which was "a tariff for revenue with incidental protection," as its projectors termed it—a measure in which every duty was an ad valorem. Manufacturing industry at once began to decline, but a succession of extraordinary events—failing crops in Western Europe, the discovery of gold in California, the demand upon us created by the war with Mexico and by the Crimean war—for a time mitigated the evil effects of the new tariff. By 1850, however, our iron and coal industries were a wreck. We barely escaped a financial revulsion in 1854—the year of the reciprocity treaty with Canada on free-trade principles. Another heavy reduction of the tariff took place in 1857. Soon after, in the same year, a monetary panic precipitated general ruin upon the

country. Hard times continued until the rebellion. During the last days of Buchanan's administration the Morrill bill, protective in aim, was placed on the statute book. The system thus began was made stronger and stronger for eight or nine years. Never before did we have such an immense development of resources, production, employment, wages, prosperity, comfort, and national vigor. In 1870 the free-traders gained some concessions in the tariff of that year; in 1872 they secured heavy reductions in a wide range of duties. In 1873, as a consequence of this destructive legislation, which had induced enormous importations, a financial and an industrial collapse precipitated business into sudden ruin. Six years of increasing hard times followed. In the spring of 1875 the concessions to free-trade principles were nearly all withdrawn by the restoration of the 10 per cent. reductions in 1872, and some new elements of protection were added, but prosperity did not return until 1880, for it is much easier to tear down than it is to build up. Besides, the recuperative legislation in 1875 did not amount to as much protection as there was before tariff reduction in 1872, because the decline of the gold premium was going on, and every fall in it was equivalent to a decrease of import duties, and because the great drop in wages and prices throughout Europe was tantamount to a further decrease of our duties. Then, in compliance with a clamor for a revision of the tariff, Congress once more tried the experiment of lowering the standard of protection, that, too, when the falling price of silver was energizing competition from India in cotton and wheat. Since then, sinking wages and prices in Europe have operated with the force of an additional reduction of the duties in the tariff of 1883. Protection has not been diminished enough to precipitate a panic, yet sufficient to produce a sort of dry-rot hard times, fierce discontent culminating in strikes and lockouts, and the promise of deeper complications.

Thus does a century of experience demonstrate the fact that every time the country moves toward the practice of free trade doctrines, and in exact proportion to the movement in that direction, there is an infliction of hard times; but that every time the country moves toward the practice of protective principles, and precisely to the extent these are applied, there is a return to prosperity. This extensive and unvarying experience, trumpeted in the emphasis of its lessons, almost irrepressibly suggests that the hard times may be turned into prosperity, and the threatened surplus of revenue prevented by a single act of legislation—that is, by advancing the tariff rates on foreign merchandise until every branch of home industry has the fullest protection and the income from customs is reduced to the required sum through the shrinkage of imports. Such a measure, including among its provisions tin plate, iron cotton-ties, steel wire-rods, and other neglected manufactures, which greatly need to be revived, would, within ninety days of its passage, place general business on the high road toward prosperity, quell the spirit of discontent, and cause the future to glow with bright promises. The people always hold the party in power responsible for the hard times. Between the administration of Martin Van Buren and the administration of Abraham Lincoln the Democratic party was thrice hurled from power by the votes of the people, and in each case after the ruinous effects of an anti-protective tariff, enacted by Democratic majorities in Congress, and approved by a Democratic President, had been rendered manifest by time. The election of Harrison in 1840 was an uprising of the American masses against the intolerable distresses caused by "the tariff for revenue only," which culminated in the panic of 1837 and the frightfully hard times afterward. In that Presidential campaign the tariff was a distinct and prominent issue. In 1848, or about two years after the free traders' ad valorem tariff of 1846 had gone into operation, Taylor was elected over Cass. Other issues besides protection were pushed to the front in that Presidential year, yet the successful candidate was represented as a sound exponent of Whig principles, of which the tariff was one. Lincoln, when first elected President, stood upon a protective-tariff plank drawn by the greatest of all the defenders of protection, Henry C. Carey. The people in 1860 did not fail to visit punishment at the ballot-box upon the party which had enacted the destructive tariff of 1857, and plunged the country into the vortex of monetary and industrial disaster. Even as recently as last fall, the voting masses rebuked with great severity some Democratic leaders who had made themselves dangerously preeminent in trying to force legislation into that course which leads straight on to panic, ruin, and hard times.

The Republican party has been in the same condemnation. That party had the Presidency and large majorities in both branches of Congress until it fell from grace on the tariff question, and the fruits of its lapse had become fully manifest. Less than fourteen months after the famous 10 per cent. reduction of a wide range of duties had gone into effect, the panic of 1873 came like a clap of thunder. At the Congressional elections in 1874, the people rebuked the Republicans for placing the country on the road to industrial ruin, in response to a false popular clamor for the reduction of war taxes. The House of Representatives, in which tariff bills must originate, was turned over to the Democracy, with a large majority, and was continued in their possession, though with lessened majorities, until the Forty-seventh Congress, while the Republican majority in the Senate was cut down to less than half, and put in course of entire extinguishment. In 1876 the voting masses had abated so little in their resentment that the Republicans retained the Presidency by only one electoral vote, amid much friction and serious danger. By 1880 prosperity had returned, because enough of protection had been restored in 1875 to slowly overcome adverse circumstances. Toward the close of the Presidential campaign in 1880 the Republican leaders boldly and persistently presented the tariff issue, which the Democrats evaded, shirked or ignored. The Republican attitude found a cordial response from the people, who gave Garfield a majority of 59 electoral votes, replaced the House of Representatives in the hands of the Republican party, and about wiped out the Democratic ascendancy in the Senate. At the close of the Forty-seventh Congress, the Republicans, misled by a clamor for a revision of the tariff, passed the act of March 3, 1883, by which

To afford immediate relief in Asthma, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness, this medicine is equally beneficial; while for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds.

protection was reduced below the needs of this country, followed by slowly increasing stagnation, paralysis, and bankruptcy, with universal discontent and industrial disorganization. Promptly the voting masses held the party in power responsible for the loss of property. Even although Mr. Blaine had urgently opposed the tariff legislation in 1883, and although he advocated protection with signal ability and with grand persistence, everywhere placing that issue in the forefront in his numerous short speeches in the Presidential campaign of 1884, he could not quite overcome the distrust of the people, lest the professions of that year might turn out to be no more reliable than the professions of 1880; hence was beaten in a way that was scarcely more than just enough to be called defeat, but the House of Representatives was given again into the keeping of the Democracy, with a heavy majority, evidently for the purpose of allowing them another trial. As the confidence then reposed was grossly violated by attempts to enact a wholesale reduction of the tariff, and by other measures of an allied kind, calculated to precipitate a vast amount of public distress, bankruptcy and ruin, the people, at the last fall's elections, administered a rebuke to the marplots, part of which rebuke consisted in reducing the Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives to little more than a nominal ascendancy. Thus is it very plain that the voting masses hold the party in power to a very strict accountability for the existence of hard times, and for neglect to pass such laws as will create a betterment.

All evidences point to the fact that the majority voice of popular opinion is hostile to any legislation which would diminish the protective force of the tariff. What the people want is more protection, not less—more defense against foreign competition, not less. There are various ways by which a surplus of revenue may be prevented, but the one plan which the people will not tolerate, because it surely involves wider depression, greater embarrassment, larger distress, is a reduction of import duties. The dangers from surplus revenue are as nothing compared with the dangers from lessened protection in the tariff. Enough protection is not there even now. Unless duties can be advanced to the point of decreasing revenue, the tariff should not be touched. Is the appeal to patriots? Then who among them would be such a traitor as to aid in placing his country on the road to industrial ruin? Is the appeal to partisans? Then who among them would favor any measure destined to wreck the prospects of his party and to drive it in humiliation from power? Is the appeal to ambitious lovers of self? Then who among them would wish to vote himself into condemnation by his constituents, destroy his chances of reelection, and insure his retirement to the obscurity of private life? Be sure of this—that the rights of the people to be protected in their industries and in their employments, no less than in their persons and their lives, can not be either ignored or assaulted without meeting with punishment, sooner or later, at the ballot-box.

DAVID H. MASON.

DRY GOODS, WRAPS AND FURS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
DRY GOODS

STORES:
Eighth and Market, Eighth and Filbert,

PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURERS.

The Wharton Railroad Switch Co.,

ABRAHAM BARKER, PRESIDENT.
WM. WHARTON, JR., SUPERINTENDENT.
WHARTON BARKER, TREASURER.

MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

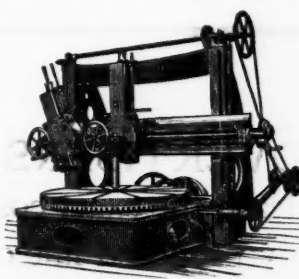
THE WOOTTEN LOCOMOTIVE,
INTERLOCKING AND BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEMS.

EVERY VARIETY OF TRACK SUPPLIES.

P.-O. Box 905. OFFICE, 125 S. Fourth St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Works, Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE, BEDDING,
AND
DECORATIVE UPHOLSTERY.

NO. 1027 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



WM. SELLERS & CO., INCORPORATED.

Engineers, and Manufacturers of
Machine Tools.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN.

VOLUME VIII.

BEGUN OCTOBER 1886.

THE AMERICAN aims at an honorable standard in literary excellence, an independent and fearless course a catholic and fair-minded relation to controverted questions, and the study of the hopeful side of human affairs.

Designing to justify its name, it represents unhesitatingly the form and substance of American principles. Perceiving no superiority in foreign institutions, it prefers those of its own country, and seeks to perfect them. It demands American independence, and denounces American subjection. It believes that subjection of American industry, or mechanical skill, or commerce, to the grasp of other nations, is a foolish and fatal policy. It holds the view that the social condition of our workmen is largely dependent on the Protective policy that guards them against the cheap and degraded labor of other countries, and that from every point of view a lowering of that social condition would be deplorable. It therefore advocates a true Protective Tariff, designed to foster no monopoly, but to shield from destructive competition every legitimate industry suited to the natural conditions of the country.

SOME RECENT EXPRESSIONS.

From Iowa:

Enclosed find I am inquiring with myself what papers I can spare my poor eyes the pain, (or pleasure?) of reading, and cannot put THE AMERICAN on the list. Its "Review of the Week" is the best that I see.

M. K. C.

From New York (State):

I deem THE AMERICAN one of the best, if not the best, of the secular papers that come to me. Certainly there is not one that I read with more satisfaction and profit. I am happy to show it to my friends, and commend it.

J. B. W.

From North Carolina:

I have received THE AMERICAN during the last year, and have read each issue as soon after it was in hand as my engagements would allow. . . . I have found it interesting and instructive in every issue.

R. T. B.

From a Member of the U. S. Senate:

I find nearly always something profitable for me to read in each number.

From an American in Europe:

I never lay down the number of THE AMERICAN without thinking I will write to say what a good paper I think it is. I have just read in it a most sensible article on the Silver Question. It is sometimes too Pennsylvanian in its views both of Tariff and Currency for a New Englander like myself, but in the main there is no paper which I read with so general assent and satisfaction.

TRUST AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

The Guarantee,

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY, ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc. etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,
Edward C. Knight,
J. Barlow Moorhead,
Thomas MacKellar,
John J. Stadiger,
Clayton French,

W. Rotch Wister,
Alfred Fidler,
Charles S. Hinchman,
J. Dickinson Sergeant,
Aron Fries,
Charles A. Sparks,
Joseph Moore, Jr.

THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,200,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING ON SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
EDWARD W. CLARK,
GEORGE F. TYLER,
HENRY C. GIBSON,
THOMAS MCKEAN,
WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN B. GEST,
EDWARD T. STEEL,
THOMAS DRAKE,
C. A. GRISCOM,
JOHN C. BULLITT.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BARKER BROTHERS & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

125 South Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, allow Interest on Deposits, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

ADVERTISERS

can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.

Send 10cts. for 100-Page Pamphlet.

MIRRORS, ETC.

**MCCLEES.**

SPLENDID BRIDAL PRESENTS, ENGRAVINGS, COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

NO. 1417 CHESTNUT STREET,

(Above Broad.

MANUFACTURERS.

—THE—

William Cramp & Sons**Ship and Engine****Building Co.****PHILADELPHIA.**

TRUST AND INSURANCE COS.

THE GIRARD

LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST.

President, John B. Garrett.

Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,

Actuary, William P. Huston.

Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.

Solicitor, Effingham B. Morris.

INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST.

CHARTERED 1835.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

BOSTON,

SURPLUS \$2,395,450.73

No speculative features. Annual returns of surplus. Yearly progressive cash values fixed by Massachusetts law, indorsed on every policy. Equal to an interest-bearing bond, with insurance at nominal cost. An excellent collateral. No forfeiture.

Attention is also called to the NEW FEATURE IN LIFE INSURANCE adopted by this company, of issuing Endowment Policies for precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies.

BENJ. F. STEVENS,

President.

JOS. M. GIBBENS,

Secretary

MARSTON & WAKELIN,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 133 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 19, 1886.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

Temporary Approach, 24th and Walnut Streets,

VIA WASHINGTON,

PHILADELPHIA TO CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO

And all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

Chicago Limited, 7 00 A. M.

Arrives Chicago 9.30 A. M. next day.

Cincinnati and St. Louis Limited, 11.00 A. M.

Arrives Cincinnati 7.45 A. M. and St. Louis 6.40 P. M.

next day No extra fare on these trains.

Chicago Express, 5.00 P. M.

Cincinnati and St. Louis Express, 5.00 P. M.

NO CHANGE OF CARS TO CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

Express trains from Chicago arrive 12.30 noon, 12.00 midnight; from St. Louis and Cincinnati, 12.30 noon, 6.05 P. M.

Baggage called for and checked at hotels and residences. Sleeping-car space reserved and full information furnished at

Ticket Office, 833 Chestnut Street.

C. K. LORD,
Gen. Pass. Agt.C. R. MACKENZIE,
Pass. Agt.B. DUNHAM,
Gen. Manager